BOMBAY COURIER.

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No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year as the case of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1842. No. 8608

FOR SALE at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of *reckoning time*, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household; Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and its officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court; Court of Requests; Police Establishment and its officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c.; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of PublicOffices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants; Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Government's; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronological Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service; Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,
AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 11th Feb. 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER,

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 11th Feb. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

BOARDING HOUSE AND HOTEL.

THE hour fixed by the Advertisement in the *Times* Newspaper of Wednesday last for a meeting to be held at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday next, to adopt measures for the above Establishment being considered inconvenient on account of the Races, Notice is hereby given that instead of 3 o'clock the meeting will take place at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.—Bombay, 10th February 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER MUGS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received some very handsome shaped Children's and other Mugs. Priced moderately.

FOR SALE.—A superior made French Billiard Table in excellent order, with Cues, Maces, Marking Board, Cue stands, Pool and other Balls, spare tips with other appurtenance complete.—Price Rs. 550.

Also a large Black Jwand folding screen nearly new. Price Rs. 70.

May be seen at any time at the Mess Room at Colabah.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A Capital Sporting Cart in good order, price moderate, if not soon sold will be raffled.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Several superior Toned Cornopœans in cases complete with some well selected Music for Brass Bands. Also a Capital Chesnut Buggy Horse.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A very large sized Plate Glass Mirror in handsome gilt frame.—Apply as above.

FOR SALE.—A choice assortment of Bengal Mats of various sizes and of the best description—For particulars apply to

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

LACQUERED WARE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a quantity of the above of very superior Ware comprising Cigar Boxes, Paper Ditto, Tea Caddies, &c. &c.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 16th instant, unless previously disposed of, a Carriage and pair of Horses, the Property of R. Mills Esq. C. S. proceeded to England.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, on Wednesday the 16th Inst. the following Goods, Iron wire Fencing, four feet wide and painted three times in oil Proof, 5 Polished marble Slabs for Baths, with plugs and chains &c., 1300 feet of slating, Gutter lead &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Unless previously disposed of, a Carriage and Pair of Horses, the property of R. MILLS, Esq. C. S., proceeded to England.

Apply to Messrs, ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

A CLUB on 3 TICKETS (all Prizes and no Blanks) on the first Calcutta Lottery of 1842 for the 10th or last day's drawing divided into 50 shares are to be had of BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA at the Office of MESSRS DIROM, CARTER & Co. at 35 Rupees per share—The Half and Quarter shares in the above Club also to be had for the convenience of the purchasers.

The state of the Wheel for the 10th or last day's drawing of the first Calcutta Lottery of 1842, and all other particulars such as terms, conditions &c. of the above Club, have already been published in the *Bombay Courier* the 4th and *Times* the 5th instant. The Drawing at Calcutta will take place on the 28th Instant, —Dated Bombay, the 11th February 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JUST landed from the Ship "*William Pirrie*" a few Iron Treasure Chests, with Patent Locks and spare Keys, varying in size from 20 in. by 14, to 36 in. by 18. Price moderate for Cash. Apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, opposite the Portuguese Church, in Meadow Street.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1842.

THEATRE.

THE undermentioned will receive Estimates and proposals for building a Theatre, according to a plan that may be seen on a application.

A. W. ELLIOT,
Secretary to the Committee.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm, which they strongly recommend, viz.—

In Butts		Rs 800
Very superior Pale and Brown Sherry	@ 26	Rs ℔ doz.
Fine old Mellow Port	24	,,
2d Growth Claret	24	,,

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts		Rs 800
Superior Gold color Sherry	@ 22	Rs ℔ doz.
Old Port Wine	22	,,

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1842.

FOR SALE.

IN the lines of H. M's 22nd Regiment at Poonah—A Bungalow, the property of Deputy Inspector General Loinsworth, built within the last two years.

For price, apply to WM. FRITH Esq. Bombay; Surgeon ORR H. M. 22nd Regiment will shew the Premises.

Colabah, February 11th 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE property of Captain LEESON—A large house in the Horse Artillery Line at Poona, every thing in first rate order. For further particulars enquire at

Messrs. EDULJEE MANOCKJEE & CO.
No. 28, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO'S. ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have just received on Commission, a few Ladies Superfine Merino Dresses; and Superfine Drab Cloth for Buggy and Carriage Lining, the latter 4 ¼ Rupees per yard.

ALSO,

HOLSTER PISTOLS, in Cases complete, at 80 Rupees per pair. Very superior Single Barrelled Pistols in handsome Mahogany cases, Silver Mounted, with Patent Flask &c., complete, at Rupees 85 per pair.

SEVERAL Ladies' Saddles, with Bridles to match, Hussars, and Hunting Saddles, spare Weymouth, and patent double Bridles. Very moderately priced, to ensure an immediate sale.

Apply to ALLEN AND CO.

CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS ALLEN AND CO. have also received per "*Bombay*," and "*Token*," a consignment of very Superior Champagne, which they are instructed to sell at Rs. 32 per dozen. Samples may be had at rupees 3 per Bottle.

LIKEWISE,

A few very large *Japanned Horse Hides*, of the descriptions used by London Coach Makers for Splash Boards, and Side Dashers, and for *Military Accoutrements*. Price 30 Rs. per Skin.

Also, a superior Assortment of London Dyed MOROCCO SKINS, of chosen Colours,

BLUE and *Scarlet French Merino Cloths*, at Rs. 2¼ per yard, Superfine *Scarlet Broad Cloth*, for Military Officers' Dress Coats, of real West of England Cloth, *Dyed in the Wool*. Warranted Price, Rupees 15 per yard.

AND

A few sets of very Handsome Plated Curry Dishes, consisting of 4 Pieces, with very Elegant Engraved Boards and Moveable Handles. Rupees 90 per set.

Apollo Street, February 9, 1842.

GENUINE HOLLANDS.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have a few remaning cases of most superior Hollands on hand, which they can warrant of the best Brand. Price Rs. 7 per dozen bottles, as imported.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1842.

"McCABE" GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have for Sale on Commission, a few "McCabe" Gold Hunting Watches, with Curb Chain and Seal attached.—*Price 380 Rs. each.*

ALSO,

Several Gold Hunting Watches, of the best manufacture, by "OLERENSHAW," of London —Silver Hunting Watches, with *Geneva Works* put up in London, and some Silver Double Case Hunting Watches, by "HARRIS and SON," London, at moderate prices.

AN Eight Day Clock, by *Mitchel* and Son. of Glasgow, Price Rs. 350.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have for Sale. on Commission, a few Ladies' French Work Boxes. of small size, Tea Caddies, Gentlemen's Travelling Dressing Cases, Handsome Flower Vases, Cut Glass Dishes of sizes, and a variety of Fancy Articles of different kinds.

ALSO.

Several highly finished Organs, with Metal Tubes, playing 12 and 24 Airs, selected from the best Masters; Price 200 to 300 Rs. each

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1842.

CHUNDER MOHUN DUTT & CO.'S
6TH LOTTERY OF 1842.
ALL PRIZES.

ON 70 undrawn Reserved Tickets for the 10th or last day's Drawing of the pending Calcutta Lottery, to consist of 1156 Chances at Co's. Rs. 32 per Chance or 16 Rs. in advance, and the balance 16 Rs. on the receipt of Prize.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	8	Whole Tickets Co.'s Rupees	4,000
1	Ditto of	5	ditto	2,500
1	Ditto of	3	ditto	1,500
3	Ditto of 1 each	3	ditto	1,500
6	Ditto of ½ each	3	ditto	1,500
16	Ditto of ¼ each	4	ditto	2,000
40	Ditto of ⅛ each	5	ditto	2,500
160	Ditto of 1-16 each	10	ditto	5,000
928	Ditto of 1-32 each	29	ditto	14,500
1156	Prizes.	70	Whole Tickets.	35,000

CONDITIONS.

1st—Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Company's Rupees 32 at once or only 16 Rs. as an advance but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prize and the Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d—Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their agents, Thomas Smith, Esquire, Editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projector's Office, No. 22 and 23 India mart, Old Court House Lane, Rada Bazar; Mr. A. G. Paterson's House, and also at Messrs. Tulloh and Co.'s Auction Room with Soorgeecoomar Dutt.

CHUNDER MOHUN DUTT & CO.
Projectors.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of this Lottery will positively without fail take place at Messrs. *Tulloh & Co.'s* Auction Room, on Thursday, the 24th February, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. where the presence of the Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

C. M. DUTT & CO.
PROJECTORS.

A few tickets of the above lottery are for sale at the Bombay Courier office, apply to Jeejeebhoy Byramjee.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.
SEVENTH LOTTERY.

On 18 Reserved whole Tickets of Tenth and last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842.

225 Chances at Company's Rupees (50) per Chance.

Cheap Scheme Few Numbers.

1	Prize of	5	Whole Tickets	
1	Ditto of	2	Do.	do.
1	Ditto of	1	Do.	do.
4	Ditto of ½ each	2	Do.	do.
6	Ditto of ¼ do.	1½	Do.	do.
20	Ditto of ⅛ do.	2½	Do.	do.
64	Ditto of 1/16	4	Do.	do.
97	Prizes	48	Reserved Tickets.	
128	Blanks For Blankholder	2	Do.	do.
		20	Do.	do.

Two Reserved Tickets will be reserved for blank holders of our Lottery and the Numbers of the above Two Tickets will be published in the several Newspapers after the Ninth Day's Drawing.

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place at the Exchange Rooms on Friday the 11th February next precisely at 1 o'clock P. M.

Prizes will be deliverable immediately after the drawing and the result will be published with the respective names of Prize Holders.

Early applications to be made from the Muffussal with remittance to the Projector's office.

No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. *Dykes and Co.*

Baboo Ramlochun Roy, Trustee. *Prankissen Dey & Co.* Projectors.

प्राणकिसन देवे कंपनीचो सातवो सोडती.

सन १८४२ चा कलकता सरकारचे पहिल्या सोउतीचा दाहवा किंवा शेवटचा दिवशी निघणार चिटया त्यातील १८ आखंउ चिटयावर.

या सोउतीचा चिटया २२५ केल्या आहेत आणि दर चिटीस कुंपनी सिक्याचे रूपये ५० ठराविले आहेत,

सस्ते साटे आणि थोउक्या चिटया.

१ लाट आखंउ चिटया ५ चा चा
१ लाट आखंउ चिटया २ चा
१ लाट आखंउ चिटी १ चा
४ ला. दर .II. चिटी. य. चिटया २
६ ला. दर .I. चिटी. य. चिटी ११
२० ला. दर दोन चाचि. य. चि. २११
६४ ला. द. यक चा वि. य. चिटया ४

९७ लाट
१२८ कोऱ्या चिटया

१८ राहिलेल्या चिटया

२ कोऱ्या चिटया जास यतील त्या सवीस राहिलेल्या चिटया २ यकुण राहिलेल्या चिटया २०.

दोन राहिलल्या चिटया जांस आम वे सोउतीत कोऱ्या चिटया येतील त्या वे हिशेबो ढेविल्या जातील आणि त्या दोन चिटयाचे आंक तेथे नवव्या दिवशी चिटया निघाल्या क्षणजे अवध्यां वर्तमान पत्रांत छापुन जाहेर केले जातील.

सदरहु सोउत्यांचा चिटया इक्षचे जरूम मध्यें पुढील शुक्रवारी तारिख १२ वी माहे फेब्रवारीचे दिवशी माध्यानी बारांवर येक वाजतां निश्चयात्मक निघणार.

जो लाट जांस येईलतो चिटया निघुन राहिल्या क्षणजे तेव्हांच दिला जाईल आणि जें कांहीं होइल तें ज्यांस लाट येईल त्यांचे नावावर वेग वेगळ घालुन छापुन जाहेर करतील.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1842.

No. 85.—The following Statements, shewing the Officers belonging to the Presidency, who are entitled to participate in the General Off-Reckoning Fund, for the past year, together with the rates of advances payable to those present in India, is published for general information.

No. 1.

STATEMENT shewing the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in advance to Shares in the General Off-Reckoning Fund, for the Year 1841, exclusive of the sum payable from the Treasury in India or in England.

Officer on fixed shares at £ 543.

	Amount in Co's Rupees.
Senior List.	
Lieut. Genl. W. H. Blachford, (the late) from 1st January to 8th July inclusive, Europe.	
COMMANDANTS OF LIGHT CAVALRY.	
Half Shares.	
Major Generals.	
J. P. Dunbar, ... Full year	Eur.
P. Delamotte, C. B. ..... Do.	India. 3413 5 4
Lieut. Col. Comdt.	
B. Sandwith, do ..... Do.	Eur.
ARTILLERY.	
Half Shares.	
Major Generals.	
C. Hodgson,* ..... Do.	do.
Richard Whish, ... Do.	do.
Colonels.	
S. R. Strover, ... Do.	do.
L. C. Russell, C. B. ..... Do.	do.
INFANTRY.	
Full shares.	
Lieutenant Generals.	
J. W. Morris ..... Do.	do.
J. Skelton, (the late) from 1st January to 19th Augt. inclusive. Do.	do.
Major Generals.	
H. S. Osborne, ... Do.	do.
W. Roome, ... Do.	do.
Sir David Leighton, K. C. B. Do.	do.
Sir Thomas Corsellis, do ..... Do.	do.
Half Shares.	
Major Generals.	
G. R. Kemp* ..... Do.	do.
H. Roome,* (the late) from 1st to 15th January inclusive. Do.	do.
J. Cunningham,* ..... Do.	do.
J. F. Dyson,* ..... Do.	do.
W. D. Cleiland ..... Do.	do.
B. W. D. Sealy ..... Do.	do.
W. Gilbert, ... Do.	do.
B. Kennett, ... Do.	India. 3413 5 4
A. Aitchison, ... Do.	Eur.
A. Hogg ..... Do.	do.
E. W. Shuldham, ... Do.	do.
J. Mayne, C. B. ..... Do.	do.
W. Sandwith, C. B. ..... Do.	do.
J. Salter, C. B. ..... Do.	do.
Sir E. G. Stanuus, Kt. and C.B. Do.	do.
Sir J. Sutherland, K. L. S. ... Do.	do.
F. D. Ballantine, ... Do.	do.
R. A. Willis, from 16th January to 31st Dec. 1841 inclusive, vice H. Roome deceased. Do.	India. 3273 1 0
V. Kennedy, from 20th Augt. to 31st Dec. 1841 inclusive, vice John Skelton deceased.. Do.	do. 1253 1 9
E. Frederick, ...do....do.. Do.	Eur.
CLOTHING AGENT.	
Full shares.	
Captain J. M. Shortt, ... Do.	India. 6400 0 0

* Thus marked are entitled to an additional Half Share from the Public Treasury.

No. 2.

STATEMENT Shewing the Name of Invalid Officers entitled to participate in the Off Reckoning Fund, for the Year 1841, and the proportion payable to them in advance on that account.

NATIVE VETERAN BATTALION.

Lieut. Colonels.	Amount.
S. Whitehill, from 1st Jany. to 30th April inclusive. India	657 8 7
P. D. Otley, 1st May to 31st Dec. 1841. do.	1342 7 5

Total Company's Rupees 2,000 .. ..

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1842.

No. 86. An order by Major General Brooks, dated Camp near Dadur 24th March 1841, directing Lieutenant Hill to make over charge of the Executive Engineer's Department at Sukkur to Captain Grant, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, is confirmed.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 26th January 1842.

The following Paragraphs of a Military Letter No. 99 from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, under date the 1st December 1841, are published for general information, in continuation of General Orders No. 159 of the 5th November 1838.

Para. 1. The General Brevet which has just been announced, having promoted to the rank of Major General, all the Colonels in our service, and no Lieutenant Colonels being for the present eligible for promotion as Colonels, we have thought it right to suspened that part of the Regulations which precludes Major Generals in our Army from holding the appointments of Brigadiers, and to permit, until further orders, the selection of Major Generals for those Commands in the same manner and for the same tour of service as if their promotion to that rank had not taken place.

2. Upon the occasion of the last General Brevet, viz. that of June 1838, we in consideration of the large addition then made to the number of Major Generals, authorized the continuance of Officers in the appointments specified in the margin,* notwithstanding their promotion to that rank. Present circumstances being similar to those which then prevailed, we have resolved, that the same measure of relief shall be granted to the Colonels now promoted.

* Secretary to Government Military Department, Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General, Military Auditor General Surveyor General, Judge Advocate General, Commandants of Subsidiary of field forces district or Garrisons.

3. We have further resolved, that Major Generals holding Staff Appointments, for which no tour of Service is fixed, but who under ordinary circumstances would have been required to vacate on promotion their present rank, shall not be permitted to continue in their Offices beyond five years from the date of the promotions now announced.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Col.
secy. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

No. 21 of 1842.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 26th January 1842.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned

Officers to the rank of colonels brevet, under the operations of General Orders No. 226 of the 14th November 1836, date of commissions 26th December 1841.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant colonel J. Gibbon, of the Bombay Infantry, lieutenant colonel John Henry, of the Madras Infantry, and lieutenant colonel S. Hughes. C. B. of the Bombay Infantry. To stand above colonel M. C. Webber, of the Bengal Infantry.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India Military Dept.

No. 88 of 1842.—The following Officers holding the Regimental Rank of lieutenant colonel who have been promoted to the brevet rank of major general from the 23d of November 1841, are to be returned as Supernumeraries in their respective corps, effective lieutenant colonels being promoted in their room, agreeably to the 3rd paragraph of the Hon'ble Court's letter, dated the 5th of September 1838, published to the Army on the 28th of November 1838.

Lieut. Col. T. Morgan, 1st European Regt.
" D. Barr, 22d Regiment N. I.
" F. Farquharson, 1st Gr. Regiment N. I.
" F. Roome, 9th Regiment N. I.
" Sir H. Pottinger, Bart, 19th Regt. N. I.

The following promotions are accordingly made.

Infantry.

Senior Major H. G. Roberts to be lieutenant colonel, vice T. Morgan promoted and returned as Supernumerary; date of rank, 23d Nov. 1841.

Senior Major W. Cavaye to be lieutenant colonel, vice Barr promoted and returned as Supernumerary; do. do. do.

Senior Major D. Forbes to be lieutenant colonel, vice Farquharson promoted and returned as Supernumerary; do. do. do.

Senior Major H. Sandwith to be lieutenant colonel, vice Roome promoted and returned as Supernumerary; do. do. do.

Senior Major J. T. Osburne to be lieutenant colonel vice Sir H. Pottinger, Bart. promoted and returned as Supernumerary; do. do. do.

1st European Regiment Right Wing.

Captain (Brevet Major) C. Hagart to be Major, lieutenant (Brevet captain) T. G. Fraser to be captain, and Ensign W. S. Furneaux to be Lieutenant, in succession to Osburne promoted; date of rank 23d Nov. 1841.

N. B. The promotion of lieutenant Furneaux is made subject to the provision of the 4th paragraph of the Honorable the Court of Director's letter, dated 11th April 1838, published to the Army on the 19th July 1838.

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Captain W. Rollings to be Major, and lieutenant P. W. Clarke to be captain, in succession to Forbes promoted; date of rank 23d Nov. 1841.

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant J. Alexander to take rank, vice Clarke promoted; do. do. do.

Promotion.

Ensign W. F. Leeson to be lieutenant, vice Young deceased; date of rank 2d Jany. 1842.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain W. J. Brown to be Major, lieutenant (Brevet captain) A. Thomas to be captain, and Ensign D. H. Jameson to be lieutenant, in succession to Sandwith promoted; date of rank 23d Nov. 1841.

13th Regiment N. I.

Captain E. W. Kennett to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet captain) G. Sparrow to be captain, Ensign D. J. St. Clair to be Lieutenant, in succession to Roberts promoted.—Do. do. do.

21st Regiment N. I.

Captain (Brevet Major) W. Wyllie to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet captain) J. S. Stevens to be captain, and Ensign C. A. Moyle to be Lieutenant, in succession to Cavaye promoted.

The undermentioned Officers are ranked from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, and posted to Regiments as follows.

1. Henry William Holland, to Rank as Ensign in the Regiment 5th Jan. 1842, in the Army, 25th July 1841; appointed to the 13th Regt. N. I.
2. Edwin Laddington Scott, to Rank as Ensign in the Regiment Do. do. in the Army. Do do. appointed to the 21st do. do.
3. George Whittall Harding, to Rank as Ensign in the Regiment Do. do. in the Army, Do. do. appointed to the 2d Gr. Regt. N. I.

No. 89. Lieut. Col. W. Cavaye of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

9TH FEB. 1842.

1. With the view of establishing an uniform rule to give effect, to that part of the 24th Section of the present Mutiny Act for the Company's European Troops, by which the power of appointing the hours, betwixt which Trials by Courts Martial are to be held, is (with certain exceptions) vested in the Officer Commanding where the Court is assembled and of bringing the same into conformity with the provisions of the 86th Article of War for the same Forces. The Commander in Chief directs that, Officers Commanding Stations, will issue a standing order regulating the hours betwixt which Proceedings are to be held.—In his Excellency's opinion an order in the following words will effect the intended object, "No Proceedings on Trials by Courts Martial shall be held at this Station but betwixt the hours prescribed in the 86th Article of War for the Company's European Troops, except in cases which require an immediate example."

2. The Proceedings of District Courts Martial holden under the 90th Article of War for the Company's European Troops, are to be forwarded for the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

3. Assistant Surgeon W. R. Demock is directed to do duty at the Presidency under the Superintending Surgeon P. D. A.

4. Assistant Surgeon Hosken is appointed to the Medical charge of the Head Quarters of the 18th Regt. N. I. during the absence on leave, of Assistant Surgeon V. S. Arnott.

5. 2d Hospital Assistant Cundow Chowan lately transferred from the Civil Department at Sholapoor, is attached to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, and directed to join forthwith.

6. The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

Golundauze Battalion.

Jemedar Ram Pursad to be Native Adjutant; date of appointment, 15th June 1841.

7. Private Charles Rose of the Town Major's non-effective list, is transferred to the Regiment of Artillery, from the 28th July 1841, the date of his appointment to the Garrison Band.

8. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

14th Regiment N. I.,—Lieut. Col. C. W. James from 4th to 15th February, to remain in Bombay on private affairs.

2d Regiment E. L. I.—Lieut. H. E. Jones from 4th to 28th February to remain in Bombay on private affairs.

10th Feb. 1842.

A Committee composed as follows, will assemble in the Mess Room of the Town Barracks, on Tuesday next the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon to examine and report the proficiency attained by the undermentioned officers, in the study of the Persian and Hindoostanee language.

PERSIAN.

Lieutenant W. Anderson, 1st Eur. Regt.

HINDOOSTANEE.

Lieut. J. Bedford, ... 2d G. Regt. N. I.
" H. Vincent..... 10th Regt. N. I
" H. Gall..... H. M. 14th Light Drs.
" D. Milne..... 24th Regt. N. I
" J. A. Evans..... 2d Regt. Eur. Lt. Infy.
" W. F. Sandwith.. ditto.
" W. W. Taylor.... 5th N. L. I.
" G. T. Shum..... ditto.
" H. Schneider..... 2d Gr. Regt. N. I.

Ensign J. Pyke ..... 9th Regt. N. I.
" W. C. Anderson.. 1st Eur. Regt.
" A. R. Manson.... 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles)
" W. Campbell.... 2d Regt. Eur. Lt. Infy.
" C. W. Walker.... 5th Regt. N. L. I
" W. S. Jones..... 22d Regt. N. I.
" H. Shewell.. .... 2d Regt. E. L. I.
" G. Skottowe ..... 3d Regt. N. I.
" J. P. Winfield.... 2d Regt. E. L. I.
" J. G. Francis.. .. 5th Regt. N. L. I.
" C. W. Barr.. ... 20th Regt. N. I.

Assist. Surgeon F. Grierson 22d Regt. N. I.

PRESIDENT.

Major General Vans Kennedy, Oriental Translator.

MEMBERS.

With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.

Major H. Hancock.....19th Regt. N. I.
Captain J. Pope.1.....7th Regt. N. I.
" H. Stiles.....1st Eur. Regt.
Lieut. H. B. Rose.....do.

2. An order by Brigadier Morgan dated Malligaum 31st ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. M. S. Seaward to the Medical charge of the 22nd Regt. N. I. Staff and details at that Station, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Grierson M. D. is confirmed.

3. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

1st. Regt. Lt. Cavalry.—Captain C. J. Owen from 1st to 28th Feb. on Medical Certificate to proceed to the Presidency.

21st Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. G. Bolton from 1st to 6th Feb. in extension on Medical Certificate to remain at Ahmednuggur.

(Signed) SRAIFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1842.

Lieut. J. L. P. Hoare, acting adjutant of the Candeish Bheel corps, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th of December last, to proceed to the presidency, for the recovery of his health.

Ensign J. Hunter, of the 4th regiment Native Infantry (rifle corps), is appointed under the provisions of act No. XIV. of 1835, an assistant magistrate in the Candeish collectorate, and to act as adjutant of the Candeish Bheel corps.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1842.

Lieut. Colonel H. D. Robertson, received charge from Lieut. Colonel Davies, on the 14th ultimo, of the office of the resident in the Persian Gulf.

Under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, Lieut. A. B. Kemball, of the Bombay artillery, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the resident in the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1842.

2nd hospital assistant Bernard Thomsom, is promoted to the rank of first hospital assistant, and attached to the establishment of the political agent in Sinde and Beloochistan.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Offg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1842.

The furlough granted to R. Mills, Esq., under date the 11th October 1841, is cancelled, that gentleman having been permitted to resign the service.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1842.

The following promotions are sanctioned to fill the vacancies in the civil branch of the subordinate medical department.

Second hospital assistant Nasservanjee, attached to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, to be a first hospital assistant, and attached to the civil hospital at Rajcote, vice Antonio Baptisto pensioned, date of rank, 26th January 1842.

First grade apprentice Cundow Chowan of the civil hospital at Sholapoor, to be a second hospital assistant from the 21st instant, and transferred to the military department.

Second grade apprentice J. A. De Souza, of the civil hospital at Poona, to be a first grade apprentice, date of rank, 21st January 1842.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS,—Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1842.

Mr. F. Sims, to be second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. F. Bourchier, on the 1st December last, is cancelled, and he is permitted to resume charge of his duties as opium agent and superintendent of stationery.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1842.

Mr. C. Forbes, third assistant to the collector of Rutnagerce, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, under section XI of the absentee regulations, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment.

Bazunjee Pallanjee, clerk on the establishment of the collector of continental customs and excise, to be inspector of the Surat custom house, from the 2d December last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. A. BLANE, Actg. Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez on Tuesday the 1st March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 17th Jan. 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that until further orders, the Opium Agent & Superintendent of Stationary has been authorized to accept tenders for advances to be made upon bills drawn on London, Liverpool and Glasgow, in the manner and under the conditions specified in the Notification of the 14th Dec. 1838, at the rate of 2s. 2d. the Company's Rupee, granting orders on the General Treasury for the amount, payable twenty days after sight.

2. The Government Notification of the 17th June 1841, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 3d February 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Opium Agent and Superintendent of Stationery has been authorized to accept Tenders for advances of Cash, on the security of Goods and Merchandize intended for consignment to the Port of Glasgow on the same terms and conditions as are granted on consignments to London and Liverpool, the Bills being payable in London.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 5th Feb. 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 2d inst.....	Chests	146
Ditto do. on the 7th inst.....	"	15
	Total..	161

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 18th January 1842.....	"	8,831
	Total....	9,011

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation.....	Chests	2000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 1st instant.....	"	6,151½
Ditto from the 2d to the 8th instant.....		1181
	Total..	9,332½

EXPORTED.

From the 27th October 1841 to the 1st inst....	Chests	3,521½
Ditto from the 2d to the 8th instant	"	1237
	Total....	4,758½

F. BOURCHIER, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1842.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

February 7th. The East India Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, Mr. J. H. Disbrowe, Master in charge, from Karrack, left Karrack on the 22d January 1842.

Passengers.—Lieut. Leith, Lieut. Woodhouse, 40 non-commissioned rank and file, 5 public followers, 5 Company's cooks of detachment of the 1st Bombay Eur. Rt.

Departures.

None.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Victoria.....	Supt. Indian Navy....	Suez.....	1st Mar
Tasso.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	
Mertoun.....	McG. Brownrigg & co..	Liverpool	Immy.
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co..	Liverpool	
Alex. Grant.....	H. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	15th Feb
Glasgow.....	McVicar Burn & co....	Liverpool	
Adam Lodge.....	Gisberno Menzies & co	Liverpool	
Lady Lilford.....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	
Eleanor Lancaster.....	McVicar Burn & co..	Calcutta..	Immy.
Actress.....	Higginson & Cardwell.	Calcutta..	
Wild Irish Girl.....	R. & A. Hormarjee	China.. ..	Immy.
Caledonia.....	Dirom Carter & co....	China	25th Feb
Royal Saxon.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	China	Immy.
Corsair.....	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy..	China	
Queen Victoria.....	Pollexfen Milne & co..	China	12th Feb
Christina.....	Frith & co.....	China	
William Perrie.....	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	despatch
Devonport.....	Frith & co.....	China	
Ruparel.....	.....	China	
Herald.....	McVicar Burn & co..	China	
Queen Victoria.....	James Jee J. S. & co..	China	
Intrinsic.....	W. & T. Edmond & co..	China	
Tokeu.....	Forbes & co.....	China	
Charles Forbes	H. Bliecajee & co....		
Mor.....	Remington & co.....		
Victoria.....	.....		
Lowjee Family.....	Forbes & co		
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
Christina.....	W. Elsam & co		
United Kingdom.....	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co.....		
Caledonia.....	Viccajee Mherjee.....		
Margaret.....	.....		
Colchester.....	Remington & co.....		
Wave	Remington & co.....		
Charles Grant.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Agnada.....	Foster & co.....		
Friends.....	Daood Cassoon.....		
Charlotte.....	Jamsetjee J. S. & co..		
Cornwallis.....	K. Motichund.....		

H. C. Steamers	Atalanta		
	Zenobia		
	Hugh Lindsay		
	Victoria		
	Auckland		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
" "	Tender Cardiva		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " Schooner.	Emily		
" "	Royal Tiger		
" " "	Maldiva		
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " R. Ship	Hastings		

There is Light Vessel at the Rock Station

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	APPOINT TO SAIL.
a Ellen	Foster & co.....	London ..	25th Oct
a Orator.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London ..	25th Oct
a Rachel.....	W. & T. Edmond & co.	London ..	1st Nov
a Diana	Foster & co	London ..	30th Oct
a Edinburgh.....	Eglinton Maclean & co	London ..	29th Oct
a Lord Elliot.....	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	29th Oct
a Mary.....	Frith & co.....	London ..	26th Oct
a Francis Spaight....	Foster & co.....	London ..	20th Sept
Indus.....	Gillanders Ewart & co.	London ..	7th Nov
a Elizabeth.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	26th Oct
a Dartmouth.....	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	27th Nov
Broxbournebury.....	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	in Dec
a Majestic.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	24th Nov
Argyleshire.....	Grey & co.....	London ..	20th Nov
H lena.....	.....	London ..	15th Dec
Buckinghamshire.. ..	Framjee Cawasjee.. ..	London ..	25th Dec
Julius Cæsar.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	20th Dec
Henry Davidson....	Forbes & co.....	London ..	15th Nov
St. Vincent.....	Forbes & co.....	London ..	15th Dec
Scaleby Castle.....	.....	London ..	1st Jan
a Corea.....	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	7th Sept
a Shakespear.....	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	26th Oct
a Hindostan.....	W. Nicol & co.....	Liverpool	21st Sept
a Reliance.....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	22d Oct
a Cambridge.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	14th Sept
a Parsee Merchant...	Foster & co.. ..	Liverpool	16th Nov
a Lancaster.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	6th Oct
a William Gillies.. ..	McVicar Burn & co....	Liverpool	5th Nov
a Wye.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	21st Nov
a England.....	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	15th Nov
a Jane Anderson.....	Campbell Miller & co..	Liverpool	2d Nov
a Chieftain.....	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	31st Oct
a Crown.....	.....	Liverpool	26th Nov
Cremona.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Liverpool	1st Dec
Lintin.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st Dec
Harriett Scott.....	W. Elsam & co.	Liverpool	1st Dec
Caledonia.....	.....	Liverpool	5th Dec
a Universe.....	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
British Merchant.....	Pollexfen Milne & co..	Liverpool	5th Dec
a Saxe Gotha.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Liverpool	1st Nov
Syria.....	.....	Liverpool	9th Dec
Lady Louisa.....	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	1st Dec
Magnificent.....	.....	Liverpool	10th Dec
Clyde.....	Frith & co	Liverpool	21st Dec
Anne Mary.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Liverpool	in Dec
Salem.....	.....	Shields ..	3d Oct
Emily.....	.....	Shields ..	30th Nov
East London.....	Foster & co.....	Shields ..	12th Oct
a Margaret Pollock..	Eglinton McLean & co	Clyde.. ..	15th Sept
a Lanarkshire.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	11th Sept
a Hope.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	15th Oct
a Carnatic	W. Nicol & co.....	Clyde.. ..	27th Oct
a Yoluna.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	11th Nov
a Bucephalus.....	W. & A. Graham & co.	Clyde.. ..	16th Nov
Kirkman Finlay....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Clyde.. ..	in Nov
Hebrides.....	W. Nicol & co.....	Clyde.. ..	in Nov
Kate	Campbell Miller & co..	Clyde.. ..	in Nov
Barbara.....	Grey & co.....	Clyde.. ..	15th Dec
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co.	Clyde.. ..	in Dec
Tweed.....	.....	Madras ..	
Vansittart.....	.....	China	21st Nov
Asiatic.....	.....	China	
Westmoreland.....	W. Nicol & co.....	Singapore	

a—Have sailed according to the latest account.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Jan. 28th.—English Bark Georgiana, James Robinson, from Port Phillip 25th Nov.; English Barque Ann, W. C. Spain, from Singapore 28th Dec.

English Barque Penyard Park, J. Middleton, from the Mauritius 17th Dec.

Jan 29th.—French Bark Vischnou, Blasez, from Pondicherry 10th Jan, and the English Ship Harmony, S. D. Smith, from Greenock 25th Sept.

Jan. 30th.—French Barque Cosmopolike, G. Rosse, from Bourbon 14th, and Bombay 16th Dec; English ship Strabane, John Cook, from Mangalore 26th Dec; English Barque Dismond, H. Taylor, from Port Phillip 2d Dec; English Barque Pantaloon, J. G. H. Porter, from Maulmain 10th Jan; English Barque Albutross, J. Thomson, from Point de Galle, 10th Dec., English Ship Julia, E. Maurel, from Maulmain 10th Jan; English Barque Peruvian, J. Black, from Glasgow 18th Sept; English Ship Ino, D. Whelan, from Sydney 6th Nov. and King George's Lands 15th Dec; English Barque Harriot, A. Beech, from London 14th March, and Madras 9th Jan; English Ship Framjee Cowasjee, Fraser, from China 28th December and Singapore 6th January.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Georgiana.—Mrs. Anderson and Miss Ellen Anderson, Milliners.

Per Ann.—Mr. Benley.

Per Vischnou.—Mr. and mrs. Vascar and family, and mr. Lenior.

REMARKS.

Per Georgiana.—Spoke the Diamond at Sea, went on board for the Doctor, the passengers been sick in the night, the Ships parted company, and Doctor Irons is now on board.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

29th.—Edmonstone, M. McDougall, for Bombay, in 4 or 5 days; Plancius, S. J. Ratgant, for Batavia, in 3 or 4 days.

29th.—Wanderer, T. B. Smith, for China in 2 or 3 days, and Mary Gray, Shepherd, for Moulmein in a day or two.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

28th.—Sarah Scott, W. Black, for London; Futta Salam, Nacoda, for Muscat.

29th.—Sarah Nicholson, Allsop, for London, and Stephen Rowan Crawford, Nicholson, for Singapore and China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 29th. Barque Cleopatra, Richard Early, from Pondichery 28th January.

Do. 31. Barque Flowers of Ugie, A. Anand, from Port Louis Mauritius 25th Dec.

Passengers.—Four Chinamen.

DEPARTURES.—January 30. Brig Arethusa, James Clarke, in the Northern Ports and Calcutta.

Do. 30. French Barque Bothsook, F. Dutemple, to Pondicherry.

Passengers.—G. DeColone Esq., Doctor Young and Mr. P. Justin.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Jan. 31st. Lieut. R. H. Gall, H. M. 14th Dragoons from Kirkee.

Feb. 7th. Lieut. F. G. Woodhouse, 1st Bombay Eur. Regt. from Karrack.

Departures.

Feb. 5th. Lieut. W. Loch, 1st Light Cavalry to Neilgherry Hills.

Do. 7th. Capt. Hart, 2d Grdr. Regt. to Sattarah.
Do. do. Lieut. Morrison, do. do.
Do. do. Lieut. Moor, do. do.
Do. do. Lieut. Grimes, do. do.
Do. do. Ensign Moyle, do. do.
Do. do. Ensign Muster, do. do.
Do. do. Ensign Curtis, do. do.
Do. do. Assist. Surg. Collum do. do.
Do. 10th. Ensign Leeson, do. do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

On Wednesday the 9th instant, Mr. Domingos de Mello late Head clerk in the Reporter General's Department, Custom House, aged 63 years and 6 months, deeply lamented by his relatives and friends.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Allahabad, on the 20th January, the Lady of A. Lang, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

At Allahabad on the 21st Jan., the lady of Thomas John Saunders, esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th January, the lady of captain R. G. MacGregor, of a daughter.

At Shahjehanpore on the 21st Jan., the lady of lieut. and adjt. G. Bristow, 1st regt N. I., of a son.

At Beerbhoom, on the 25th of January, the lady of C. Whitmore, esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, on the 27th Jan., by special license, by the revd. H. S. Fisher, Mr. R. Lockington, conductor pension establishment, Monghyr, to Miss Christiana Nicholson, of Calcutta.

At St. John's Cathedral, on Monday the 24th Jan., by the revd. H. Fisher, W. Thompson Dodsworth, e-q., of the revenue survey Dept. to Miss Rose Wigney, a ward of the military orphan institution.

At Calcutta, on the 29th January, at the Loll Bazar Baptist Chapel, under special license, by the rev. mr. W. W. Evans, mr. Patrick King, to miss Eleanora DeSouza.

At Meerut, on the 10th January, at St. John's Church, by the rev. James Young Becher, A. C., George Blunt, esq. civil service, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Joseph Bordwine, esq. professor of Fortification H. E. I. C. Military College, Addiscombe.

DEATHS.

On the 26th Jan., of cholera, Walter Horatio, son of Mr. A. Pereira, aged 3 years and 1 month.

At Calcutta, on Thursday night, the 27th Jan., Miss Mary Rose Bradshaw, daughter of the late Samuel Bradshaw, esq, aged 25 years, 1 month and 20 days, deeply lamented by her relatives and friends.

EUROPE.—At his residence, Leadenhall-street, on the 21st November last, Thomas Ostell, esq, late of Calcutta, aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, on the 27th January, mrs. Elizabeth Porteous, relict of the late major Charles Porteous, of the Bengal Establishment, aged 63 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th January, mrs. Ellen George, aged 50 years.

At Calcutta, on the 30th January, of the cholera, mr. Henry H. Catania, son of mr. T. Catania, senior, aged 19 years and 3 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Dharwar, on the morning of the 23d instant, the lady of A. N. Shaw, Esq., Acting Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, of a son.

At Black Town, Parcharee, on the 30th instant, the wife of Mr. John Moorhouse, Pensioner, Marine Board Office, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Panny Mangalore, on the 18th instant, by the Officer Commanding 46th N. I., Assistant Apothecary R. Burford to Miss Pereira, daughter of Mr. John Pereira, of Mangalore.

At St. Mary's Church, on the 31st January, by the Rev. G. W. Mahon, A. M. Mr. R. Mark Sterling, to Miss Charlotte Brookes.

On the 24th January 1842, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Nicholas D'Mello, to Miss Mary Anne Angelo.

CALENDAR, FEB. 28 DAYS, 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
F.	11		11 56	0 12	
Sa.	12		0 27	0 30	
Sun	13	Quadragesima—*1st Sunday in Lent.*	0 52	1 5	
M.	14	Valentine.	1 20	1 33	
T.	15		1 49	2 ...	
W.	16		2 18	2 32	
Th.	17		2 50	3 9	

CORRESPONDENCE.

DELENDA EST CARTHAGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—I have read with much pity and surprise the long melancholy and whining exhortations of the *Times* on the subject of the late disasters in Afghanistan. Is this a time to talk of sheathing the sword when the enemy have thrown away the scabbard? Is this the proper moment to speak of commiserating our foes, while their knives are yet reeking with the blood of our gallant countrymen, and every murderous defile is ringing with the shrieks of it's victims? Are so many thousands of our soldiers to be slaughtered with impunity, and are their bones to be piled up on every rock in triumph as a monument of British ignominy, without one attempt to retrieve the honor we have lost? If this be philanthropy, I acknowledge I cannot comprehend it, and feel compelled to own that in the moment of the massacre of our countrymen, I am unable to weigh the nice quillets of a policy for which they at least were no way accountable. It matters not whether the hereditary King of the Afghans was or was not popular at the time of our entering the country, though these subsequent troubles can have little weight in proving the latter, since it is well known that Afghanistan has always been under every chief a hot bed of rebellion and anarchy. The question is not now between two chiefs or governments, it is between those who have submitted to the yoke and the rulers they have acknowledged, in other words between king and rebel. The *Times* would adorn our Government with the title of tyrant and invader, and would represent it as an eastern Gesler, compelling freemen to bow before an empty pageant it had set up. But we have seen no argument to prove that the government of the Shah has been oppressive, or that we have any way forfeited our claim to be considered not invaders but allies of the Afghan state. In place of the miserable and ignominious measures suggested by the *Times*, I should hope to see the energies of government directed to wipe out the disgrace which has fallen on the British name—to see in the page of Afghan history along with the lamentable catalogue of our own misfortunes, a far heavier account of vengeance recorded in characters of blood. Let us away with such canting comparisons as those of Bannockburn and Saragossa. Here we have neither Scot nor Spaniard, though the former would have vainly opposed the army of the stripling Edward had it been skilfully directed, and the vindictive Spaniards have a thousand times contended with one another with the same bitterness with which they fought at Saragossa. If indeed our own experience and the downfall of successive chiefs have proved that Cabul filled with a ferocious population and shut out from the rest of Affghanistan, by impenetrable defiles, cannot be held with safety: then what course more obvious than that referred to in the words with which I have headed my letter. Delenda est Carthago—destroy Cabul, let it be made heaps, a hissing and a desolation, and let us abandon the whole of the circumjacent country as far as Ghuzni. We shall at least be able to defend that fortress, and it's ancient city will rise on the ruin of Cabul and leave us little regret in having evacuated a territory which our swords will previously have wasted. The Bengal troops which are now drawn forth through a hostile country to garrison a dangerous and distant post will then cluster along the Sutledge and while they secure our frontier from Loodeeana to Scinde will be in readiness to advance, should Candahar be threatened. It must be evident to all that a line of communication through the Seikh territories, at all times dangerous, may one day prove calamitous. The country on the other hand between Shikarpore and Candahar begins already to be accustomed to our yoke, and while we are securely seated on the Indus and strongly posted at Candahar, we need fear no intermediate foe. But my letter has exceeded it's due limit and that I may not imitate the interminable prosiness of our philanthropic friend, I will leave you to enforce the above, hints and am

Ayaxn

DHARWAR.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

"The general Commanding the Division with his staff returned here some days ago, from his annual tour, after inspecting the Troops at Dharwar, Kulladghee and Sholapore, in a danger-ous state of health, but I am happy to say he is now nearly recovered. Captain Warburton, the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, left this some weeks ago on leave, accompanying his Lady towards the sea coast on sick certificate.

Mr. Rees the Acting Collector is out on Jummabundee, and is at present somewhere about Jamkundee.

Captain Burgoyne of the Madras Artillery, and Lieut. Bell of the Engineers, returned here from Guggenderghur, and start again in a day or two to Nepanee on a special commission. The Brass Guns captured there in last February, are to be sold to Lingiah or rather the mischief making Lingum phunth for 15000 Rupees!! I am told an offer of 500 Rupees was made by a Poonah merchant beyond the above amount, but was rejected here by the authorities!!!

Reports are rife that the 52d M. N. I. at Asseerghur is to be ordered down to this place for chastisement on account of their recent conduct in attempting to revolt on not sharing Batta as their predecessors. But are the poor misled Sepoys so much to blame in this affair as the (stupid) authorities who first sanctioned and then discontinued the grant of Batta for the detached station of Asseerghur? Most assuredly not. For, when the 52d Regt. arrived at Sholapore, which station, is far distant from both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and is at all times dear in the price of it's provisions, they did not ask for Batta because they did not expect it, but most cheerfully turned out to suppress the revolt for Batta! which took place at Sholapore in 1838, and agitated the breasts of almost every individual of the 3d Madras Cavalry. The cause was quite different with regard to Asseerghur where the 2d M. N. I. were on the receipt of Batta, and where it may be reasonably supposed the 52d expected to enjoy the same advantages. No restriction affecting this station regarding Batta, appearing in the Madras Government order of the 20th July 1841.

Extract from G. O. No. 162 of 1841.

In obedience to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and in continuation of G. O. No. 84 dated the 17th April 1837. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the allowance of extra Batta to the Madras Native Troops in the Cantonments of *Hydrabad, Jaulnah and Nagpore* be discontinued on and after the relief of the Corps now occupying those stations.

But that the Madras Government are short sighted in their policy and defective in their measures may be inferred from the circumstances of their making Asseerghur and Ahmednuggur Batta stations, and withholding that privilege from the Troops of that Government occupying Belgaum, Dharwar, Kuladghee and Sholapore, although the whole of these stations are equally distant and beyond the frontiers of that Presidency, which circumstance alone if I am not greatly mistaken, entitles the Troops under the Regulations of the Madras Government to the Batta in question, and if the spirit of parsimony should so far blind the rulers of a country against their own interest as to break faith with their soldiery, the latter may be allowed some consideration in extenuation if they fail in their allegiance and endeavor to imitate and follow the example set them by their superiors, though according to their feelings of resentment, it shew forth itself in open remonstrance! I am not an advocate for the argumentum ad hominem; but when I look around me and see another fine Corps brought to the same predicament of rebellion arising from a want of proper arrangement in the defining of Batta stations, and the occasions and situations wherein the Troops will become entitled to that indulgence. I could not but feel regret at the lamentable want of efficiency and information in almost every Department of the State, the heads of which appear to be no more than mere puppets in the hands of the managers!!!

Our much esteemed Dr. Doig it seems has had an offer of a very lucrative appointment in Scinde, but whether he will accept it or not, remains to be seen. The weather here just now is particularly cool in the mornings and evenings, but generally healthy and pleasant. Capt. Faunce of the 4th K. O. is to be married on the 12th to the amiable Miss D. our Commandant's daughter. Lieut. Delamotte the Aide-de-Camp is to arrive here before the wedding. He is now on his way from the Neilgherries.

Sporting Intelligence.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 8TH FEB. 1842.

First Race.—Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 each with Rupees 500 from the Fund for Arabs that never started before the day of closing; 2 mi

y or want of spirit or bravery, but on account of se-
ral little comforts such as posteens, &c. not having
en supplied as had been the case with other troops
similar occasions. A portion of our Brigade got
ely to Ramnuggur, on the left bank of the Chenab,
the 17th instant, and the 26th and detachment of
60th N. I. crossed it immediately. H. M's. 9th
oot and the Artillery did so on the following day and
e 10th Light Cavalry and 2 Resallahs of 3d Irre-
gular Cavalry got over the morning after. The river
was very deep in some places and obliged our horses
to swim for it; in doing so a horse and Grasscutter
belonging to the 10th light cavalry were drowned.
Ramnuggur is a large City possessing an excellent
Bazar, in which supplies of every kind were found
n plenty. The country is well cultivated, and vege-
ables so cheap that the officers partly fed their horses
pon carrots and turnips. Dhoob grass was also an
icle of sale, and there was "good provision for
an and horse" during our two days stay. The
untry is very level and a plain of great extent on
left bank of the Chenab, is the ground where
ajeet Sing delighted to quarter a large Army. A
building, now going fast to decay, stands on
plain; it was built by Runjeet, and from its sum-
mit used to watch the evolutions of his troops under
officers. The river, at present, runs at 3 or 4
s from Ramnuggur, but in the rains (if we may
e from the sands we passed over) it extends to
in half a mile of it, and then must be of immense
dth. The stream is rapid, but abounds in fish.
Sikhs continue to be very civil and obliging, in-
d, it may be said, they are conciliatory and friend-
they have however an idea which they do not
nd stating fearlessly and openly that we are doomed
men and will never return to Hindoostan.

Summary justice appears to be eked out to criminal
part of the world, for we passed a body hanging
oadside, from a Babool tree. We have, however
a very few mishaps. No robberies I believe
losses in carriage or stores; the latter we con-
fast enough, and but few will be left on our
at Peshawur.

ETTA.—We have seen letters from Quetta of the
tant which give us a few particulars of events
though adverted to in our other communications
ed to be filled up. It was on the night of the
December that the Naib of Quetta, who is a
e of Atta Mahomed the leader of the insur-
left the town, and this proceeding as he was
to be a man of great influence led every one to
a general rising of the country against us, and
antonment is laid out in an extended manner it
ecessary, at once, to set about arranging the
s of the place. It was therefore determined at
o entrench the whole, taking advantage of such
a walls, water courses &c. as might come in
ay.

was feared that Atta Mahomed, who is the prin-
leader of the insurgents about Cabul was moving
a towards Scinde to set the whole country in com-
ion, might attack an outpost, Killa Abdoola on
oad to Kandahar, of 3 companies of Light Infan-
nd a body of horse raised in the country and in
pay, it was therefore deemed necessary to with-
w the detachment for fear of their joining the
rs; but a deficiency of carriage also obliged us to
ndon at that place much private and public pro-
r and hasten to strengthen Quetta. It appears
Atta Mahomed had reached within 40 miles of
Abdoola when the force quitted it, the detach-
however got into Quetta unarmed although fired
every village it passed through. The horsemen,
e have before stated, went off at once altogether,
ng that their families were exposed to the ven-
ce of the insurgents who had now possession of that
of the country where the abodes were To. this trea-
y they added cruelty by cutting up five of the Se-
. Attah Khan having however heard of some re-
s to his people near Cabul returned on his tract and
aid has established himself at Mukloor between
at-i-Ghilgie and Ghuzni.

n the 26th December we were reinforced by a
pany of Europeans from H. M.'s 41st and a wing
Infantry from Dadur, so that we have now two
plete regiments and about 200 Europeans. Every
ng is quiet, and now fortified as we are pre-
red to resist any attack. The Naib who absconded
m Quetta has taken possession of Killa Abdoola but
h a miserable number of followers, a detachment
s about to leave this to dispossess him but it being
resented that the chief of the Ackutzies who occupy
country in which Killa Abdoola is situated has
mised to open communications with this place, if
alone, the detachment was countermanded. The
nt of Sufder Jung from Candahar is corroborated,
supposed to have joined the insurgents. It is
reported that the brothers of Dhost Mahomed, who
r the capture of Khelat fled to Persia, are trying
raise the country in that quarter and moving
m Bunpoor in Beloochistan upon that city,
the force they have is ridiculously exaggerated 25000
men at which every one laughs. It may serve
to prove how defective every kind of information has
been when the fact is mentioned of a discovery that
he Naib of Quetta had, nine months ago, sent off the
reater and most valuable part of his property in con-
emplation of a rise through the whole country from
Cabul to Scinde.

RANSOMN OF THE LADIES IN CABUL.—We have de-
tained the paper to the very last moment in hopes
receiving more news, and have just heard that a let-
r has this day been received by a Mahajun in Delhi
om his Agent at Kabul, stating that he had ran-
somed certain Officers and Ladies from the Affghans
a lakh of rupees, for which he has received a Draft,
hich Draft has arrived here. The letter is dated the
5th of December.

DELHI.—Brevet captain McDougall, 73d N. I.
rrived yesterday morning with Treasure to the
mount of 12 lakhs from Allahabad, Furttyghur and
Allyghur, under escort of two companies of his Re-
giment. The party left Allahabad on the 22d ultimo.
The Head Quarters of the Regiment may be expec-
ed on the 2d proximo.

ARRIVALS.—*27th January*, Major Gwatkin, Haup-
r Stud, on tour of Purchase and Inspection.—*28th*,
Brevet-Captain Macdougall, 73d Regiment, with Trea-
sure—A Soobadar's Party of 50 men, 3d Light In-
fantry Brigade with Treasure from Meerut.

MEERUT—*27th*.—Her Majesty's 31st Foot arrived
here at half prst seven this morning under command
of Col. Bolton, and appear a fine body of men in high
spirits.

KURNAUL.—*25th*. "The 6th and 55th N. I. are di-
rected to march to Ferozepore, to-morrow the 26th.
The 3rd Dragoons are also in orders for the same
lace, to march on the 28th instant.

Letters from the 9th Foot state they have just
ard of the death of Sir Wm. Macnaghten, and that
l are pressing eagerly forward to meet the enemy;
he Sikhs are supplying them *well* with all they re-
uire in the way of supplies.

Mr Airey, of the Buffs, is said to be one of the
s in the hands of the Affghans.

derable changes are expected to take place
ent on the late Brevet. We lose our worthy
here—and it is said Colonel, now Major General
Dennis, will be appointed to the Meerut Brigade.

General Sir J. Thackwell is expected daily by Dak,
and will of course take command of his Regiment until
the formation of Cavalry Brigade.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

Various extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 29th
ltimo, will be found under the usual head. One letter re-
ceived by our cotemporary, from Jellalabad, states that
Dr. Brydon was so much agitated when he reached the camp, that implicit reliance could not be placed on his statement, and that the report of the ladies and children having been given up to the Afghans, was not generally credited. We are however afraid there is no doubt of their captivity, as several days have subsequently elapsed without the remainder of the force reaching Jellalabad, though the bodies of several officers were found within a few miles of General Sale's camp.

It was also reported that a Mahajun in Delhi had received a letter from his Agent at Cabul reporting his having ransomed certain British officers and ladies for a lakh of rupees. This story would appear to have no other foundation than the *gup* of the Bazar.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 31st of last month. From a correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, we learn that two regiments of Colonel Wild's brigade, mutinied on the 10th January, demanding certain additional field allowances. One corps returned to it's duty on being harangued by the Brigadier. The men of the other continued obstinate until the remainder of the Brigade got under arms, when they also submitted. The effect of the mutiny would appear to have been transient, as the troops have since been engaged with the enemy and suffered severely in certain movements, between the camp and the fort of Ali Musjeed; the results of which seem to have been less useful than sanguinary.

Madras papers to the 2nd instant have arrived. The Bishop who had been attacked with a severe indisposition when travelling through his diocese, had returned to the Presidency. The state of his Lordship's health has materially improved of late.

The *Ceylon Herald* of the 24th January mentions the arrival of Her Majesty's Ship *Sulphur* at Galle.

What course will the Supreme Government pursue towards the rebel Afghans? is a question; the reply to which has been looked for with much anxiety. What line of poliey ought to be adopted by the British in their future relations with the countries North of the Indus? is a problem which has for some weeks afforded a topic of general discussion to the press of India, and has we believe been no less warmly agitated in all private circles. The recent tragical events in Cabul have excited the attention of all classes of society. A feeling much stronger than mere curiosity has been aroused in the minds of both the European and Native inhabitants of India. The former can only look on the past as a dismal picture in which their unfortunate fellow countrymen are exhibited, no less as the victims of the indiscretion of their own rulers than of the perfidy of their Afghan foes. The natives as a body have been, we believe, more astonished than grieved at the recent course of events. Since Hyder Ally poured his army on to the plains of the Carnatic, no transaction has occurred so strongly calculated to destroy the opinion hitherto generally entertained by the Natives in favour of the stability of the British supremacy in this country. That their reliance on the wisdom and prowess of the English has been shaken there cannot be the slightest doubt, and we shall probably find in the course of a few years that the commencement of many intrigues amongst the Native princes of India, may be dated from the period on which they became acquainted with the losses sustained by our forces in Afghanistan.

That the mere engendering of such feelings, in the minds of the native community, must produce effects highly inimical to the preservation of the British power in this country, cannot be denied. To allow such feelings to gather strength, without making an attempt to remove that which caused them, would be an act of political suicide on the part of the Supreme Government, and would soon lead to overt acts of disaffection; until the whole country from the Sutlege to Cape Comorin would be in a state of rebellion. Nothing can prevent such an untoward event, but striking at the source from which the disaffected parties are likely to gain courage to throw off their present state of forced submission. The people of India must be shewn that the inhabitants of central no less than those of southern Asia, cannot withstand the British power, when that power is fully exerted and properly directed. If once England allows that there is a nation on the frontier whom she is unable to subdue, and whose prowess she dreads; her Asiatic empire will immediately decline and dwindle away with a rapidity far greater than that which characterized it's formation. The whole strength of Great Britain must, if required, be put forth to wipe away the effect of the late reverses. It is no longer a question to be decided merely by the resources at the disposal of the Indian authorities. If need be, the military strength, and vast wealth of the mother country must be made available for the defence of the most valuable of her colonies. England has on many occasions expended immense sums for the preservation of appendages of her Empire, by no means equal in consequence, to those whose Government is administered by the East India Company. India has never yet pressed on the finances of the mother country, on the contrary she has invariably contributed to the general treasury. In the time of need this assistance will surely be repaid.

But though we argue that the Home Government is bound in cases of absolute necessity to afford pecuniary aid to that of India, it does not follow that such aid is as yet indispensably necessary. We only require energy and decision on the part of the present and future Governor General in order to retrieve all our reverses and remove all our difficulties. From the outset of the rebellion in Cabul we have advocated the necessity of compelling the Afghans to submission. Since we have been acquainted with the various acts of perfidy, committed by the insurgents, we have been no less actuated by a desire to avenge the untimely fate of the slaughtered troops than by reasons of policy, in expressing a wish that an overwhelming force might be sent to punish the cruel traitors, who have practised assassination without remorse, who have murdered by thousands those whom they were bound by treaty to protect, and who hold in captivity the wives and children of the slain. War and vengeance has been our cry and we feel assured that our feelings have been participated in by a vast majority of our fellow countrymen. We are happy to say that we may include amongst the number one who possesses the authority necessary for realizing our wishes. Lord Auckland has determined to make the best use of the brief period of power which yet remains to him, and to apply the entire military means, at his disposal, to the purpose of quelling the insurrection and punishing the insurgents. The following manifesto was issued by the Governor General in Council on the evening of the 31st January. It is a document which cannot fail to be read with the most lively pleasure and the deepest interest by every European. All doubt is now at an end. The disaffected will be awed at the firmness displayed by the Government, whilst the Civil and Military servants of the state will feel assured of the eventual result of the contest. We are convinced that Lord Ellenborough will follow the course adopted by Lord Auckland, who in speaking of the loss of Cabul, justly observes, that he "*regards this partial reverse only as* "*a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigour* "*of the British power and the admirable spirit and va-* "*lour of the British Indian Army.*"

NOTIFICATION.
FORT WILLIAM.
SECRET DEPARTMENT.
The 31st January, 1842.

Intelligence having been received which leaves no room to doubt that, after the British Force at Cabool had maintained its position against overpowering numbers of Insurgents for more than six weeks, the Officer Commanding had judged it necessary, in consequence of a failure of Provisions, to agree to a convention with the enemy, and to retire in reliance on the faith of that convention, towards Jellalabad, when the Troops exposed to the worst rigors of cold and privation in the mountain defiles, and harassed by treacherous attacks, suffered extreme disaster,—the Goveruor General in Council deems it proper to notify, that the most active measures have been adopted, and will be steadfastly prosecuted, for expediting powerful reinforcements to the Affghan Frontier, and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honor and interests of the British Government.

The ample Military means at the disposal of the British Government will be strenuously applied to these objects, so as at once to support external operations, and to ensure efficient protection to its subjects and allies.

A faithless enemy, stained by the foul crime of assassination, has, through a failure of supplies, followed by consummate treachery, been able to overcome a body of British Troops, in a country removed, by distance and difficulties of season, from the possibility of succour. But the Governor General in Council, while he most deeply laments the loss of brave Officers and men, regards this partial reverse only as a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigor of the British Power, and the admirable spirit and valor of the British Indian Army.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

T. H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

In connection with the above, the following general order has been issued directing all officers absent on leave, except those on sick certificate, to join their regiments without delay. An additional regiment of Irregular horse is to be raised. Four local battalions are to be completed to the strength of infantry corps of the line. One Light Cavalry and four infantry depots, are to be formed. The former to consist of five hundred, and the latter of one thousand recruits each.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENEEAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM, 31st January, 1842.

No. 25 of 1842.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is plesed to direct, that a Depot of Recruits for the Light Cavalry, to the extent of 500 men, and Four Infantry Depots of 1,000 Recruits each, be formed at the undermentioned, or such other Stations, as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to select:

Cavalry Depot at	.....	Meerut.
1st Infantry do.	„	Cawnpore.
2d Ditto ditto,	„	Agra.
3d Ditto ditto,	„	Delhi.
4th Ditto ditto,	„	Meerut.

The Recruits now at Cawnpore, under charge of captain Tayler, of the 1st European Light Infantry, to be incorporated with the Depòt to be formed at that Station, as far as they may be fit for the Service.

A Comman dant and Adjutant, with the Allowances assigned to corresponding Appointments in Corps of the Line, and as many other Officers, as the Commander in Chief may consider necessary, will be nominated to each Depòt.

Indents for Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements, are to be prepared by the Officers Commanding the Depòts, who will also furnish all necessary Articles of Half Mounting required for the Recruits, agreeably to the Regulations of the Service, and draw their Pay, as on former similar occasions.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct, that an 8th Regiment of Irreguiar Cavalry, of the usual strength, be raised at such Station as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may appoint, and that the Nusseeree, Sirmoor, and Kemaoon Battalions, and the Hurreeana Light Infantry, be forthwith augmented to the present strength of Infantry Corps of the Line. His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary Orders, as may be necessary for carrying the foregoing arrangements into effect.

All Officers absent on leave from their Regiments, otherwise than on certified sickness, are directed to rejoin their respective Corps with out delay.

J. STUART, *Lt. Col.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

We are at length enabled to congratulate the inhabitants of Bombay on the prospect of two measures being speedily effected, which have for a long time been the grand *desiderata* of this island. We mean the erection of a commodious hotel, as also of a neat and convenient theatre. For the purpose of carrying out the first named object, a meeting will be held to-morrow at the Exchange rooms, and we have no doubt it will be well attended. There are numerous residents at this place who would find it much less troublesome to reside at the hotel than to undergo the annoyance of superintending their own domestic arrangements. This class of persons will naturally afford their most strenuous support to the undertaking. Again to members of the Civil and Military services visiting the presidency for a short period, a residence at the new hotel will present many advantages. To parties just arriving in India or about to return to Europe, the institution cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction. Indeed the want of proper accommodation for strangers, on their arrival at this port, has been long and loudly complained of. Under these circumstances we cannot doubt the success of the scheme, which well merits the general support of all ranks of the community.

With regard to the theatre we have much plensure in informing our readers, that the committee have been in communication with Government, regarding the amount of the funds remaining from the proceeds of the old building; and have received in reply a copy of an account by which it appears that the balance due to the public consists of Rupees (27,000) twenty seven thousand. It is yet doubtful, whether the Bombay Government will feel itself authorized to place more than Rupees 18,870 Eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy (the sum mentioned in the Court's letter) at the disposal of the committee, with out reference to the Home authorities. No doubt is entertained that the whole sum will eventually be granted. There is also good reason for hoping that the interest of the money during the time it has been in the public treasury, will likewise be obtained.

The lovers of the drama will we feel assured, unite with us in paying a just tribute to the public spirit of Juggonath Sunkersett, who has most liberally given a piece of ground as a site for the building. The ground has been measured and the necessary papers, for transferring the property and vesting it in the names of trustees, are in the course of preparation. Plans of the building and estimates of it's expense are also in a forward state. The committee expect to have the walls built and probably the roof covered in before the commencement of the rainy season. It may therefore be concluded that the interior of the building will be completed and representations commence about in nine months from the present date.

The new theatre will be on the north side of the Grant road, about midway between the Bendy Bazar, and the house of Juggonath Sunkersett. This situation is not perhaps that which would have been selected by the inhabitants of the Fort and Colabah. It will however be very convenient for the residents of Mazagon, Byculla, Breach Candy and Girgaum: who will probably constitute more than a moiety of the audience. At all events the advantage of obtaining ground without purchase is so great that it must overrule all minor objections. The thanks of the community are justly due to the members of the theatrical committee for the activity and energy which they have displayed, in carrying out the wishes of the public, with so little delay. The celerity with which the preliminary measures have been taken augurs well for the prosperity of the new theatre. We trust equal zeal and unanimity will be displayed when the performances commence.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS.

AT THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, for the Second Quarter of the official year 1841-42, held on Saturday, 5th February, 1842.

PRESENT.

C. B. Skinner, Esq.—*Chairman.*
S. D. Murray, Esq.—*Deputy do.*

M. F. Brownrigg, Esq.	T. R. Richmond, Esq.
T. Lancaster, Esq.	W. Graham, Esq.
D. Miller, Esq.	W. F. Hunter, Esq.
J. A. Russell, Esq.	J. Smith, Esq.
W. W. Cargill, Esq.	W. Frith, Esq.
E. Lyon, Esq.	W. Wallace, Esq.
J. Parsons, Esq.	

H. D. Arbuthnot Esq., on the proposition of S. D. Murray Esq., seconded by J. Smith Esq., was balloted for and unanimously elected a Member of the Chamber.

The Committee's Report of Proceedings for the past Quarter was read from the Chair; and it was

Proposed by M. F. Brownrigg, Esq.,
Seconded by T. R. Richmond, Esq., and.

Resolved—That the Report now read be adopted by this Meeting, and that copies be sent to the papers for publication.

A letter from the Firm of Messrs. Foster and Co. was then read, stating that they had been involved in a dispute with a party at home consequent upon the wording of clauses attached to the present tonnage scale, and suggesting that the Chamber should amend those clauses. The first—which precedes the scale—is "The ton to be reckoned 50 cubic feet.—N. B. Goods always to be measured if the form of the package will admit of it;" and the latter—which follows it—"When both measurement and weight are mentioned in the above scale, the tonnage may be reckoned by either." Messrs. Foster and Co. thus state the circumstances of the case referred to: "Our London Firm Chartered the 'Francis Spaight' for the round from London to the Malabar Coast and Bombay, and from thence to any place or places on the Malabar Coast to London: the Charter party stating that 'the ton be computed according to the new Schedule now in use at Bombay: those goods loaded on the Malabar Coast which are not in the new Schedule, the ton to be computed at 50 cubic feet at the Port of delivery, or if the weight of the ton exceeds 20 cwt., then by weight.' At Alleppee we shipped in the 'Francis Spaight' about 120 tons of Pepper packed in Robins, and calculated the ton at 14 cwt. gross, according to the scale* and the custom pursued in Bombay. To this Capt. Thacker (the party from whom the ship was Chartered) objected, alleging that robins were a measurable package, and consequently that he had a right to take the ton at 50 cubic feet; further strengthening his argument by the following opinion of Sir Fred. Pollock: 'I am of opinion, under the circumstances, that Capt. Thacker is entitled to calculate the freight by measurement. I am not sure that the case would not be so decided referring to the scale alone and without reference to the special terms of the contract. *The ton to be computed at 50 cubic feet*, at the head of the scale, seems to me to override the whole scale, and I inter that the measurement may at any time be resorted to if the mode of stowing goods (otherwise weighable) has been such as to make the weight an unfair mode of calculating for the Ship Owner; but the terms of the Charter party, coupled with the scale, leave no doubt in my mind as to what is the *just* and the *legal* result of the transaction.

(Signed) F. POLLOCK."

Although no other case of the kind had occurred since the tonnage scale was fixed (Sept. 1836,) yet it was evident from the above, that the wording of the clauses was liable to misconstruction; and it appearing to the Meeting highly desirable to remove any ambiguity, the following resolutions were brought forward and passed:—

Proposed by T. Lancaster, Esq.,
Seconded by S. D. Murray, Esq., and.

Resolved—That an alteration be made in the tonnage scale, so as to avoid any misconstruction similar to that stated, and that the Committee be empowered to revise it with this object.

Proposed by E. Lyon, Esq.,
Seconded by J. Parsons, Esq. and

Resolved further,—That as several articles now exported from this Port are not embraced in the present scale, the Committee be requested to add these; and that the scale so revised, be submitted to a General Meeting of the Merchants and Ship-Owners for confirmation.

Thanks were then voted to Mr. Skinner for his conduct in the Chair, and the Meeting dissolved.

(Signed) C. B. SKINNER. *Chairman.*

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for the Second Quarter of the OFFICIAL Year 1841-42.

I.—TRADE.

ON THE INDUS.—Your Committee, some time since, on the suggestion of a Member of the Chamber, addressed a letter to Government, requesting to be furnished with copies of any documents containing information relative to the present state of the navigation of the River Indus, the contents of which they might be willing to communicate.

To this letter they have just received a reply, accompanied by copies of two reports, compiled by Captain Carless, commanding the Steam Flotilla, under dates the 25th Jany. and 17th May 1841. These contain a minute and interesting analysis of the different voyages and performances of the Steamers from the 28th Decr. 1839 up to March 1841. There are also—in the introductory observations—some useful particulars as to the comparative speed and powers of the Vessels,—the expence and consumption of fuel, and the late changes in the course of the River. The boats it seems had made 51 voyages up and down, and in the space of 9 months had conveyed 128 Officers, 2194 Troops and followers, 66½ laks of Treasure, and 216½ tons of Military stores—thus earning, according to the Government rates for the conveyance of passengers and freight, a sum of Rs. 91,092-11 6—besides the Political advantages, which cannot be estimated, 1546 Tons of Fuel were consumed during this period, the cost of collecting and shipping which was Rs. 13,572. From the Reports of the 25th Jany. it appears that the monthly expences of the Steamers, exclusive of fuel, amounted to Rs. 9,959; so that the aggregate outlay for the 9 months may be set down at Rs. 1,04,203,—or Rs. 13,111 in excess of the return.

The greatest height to which the Indus has as yet been ascended is 1060 miles from the sea. Some extensive alterations occurred in the River in the inundation of 1840: when the water subsided, it was found to have shifted it's course in five different places between Tatta and Mithunkote. "By these changes" —says Captain Carless—"the bunder of Tatta, and two of the wooding stations which were before close to the water, were left 5 or 6 miles inland, and cannot now be approached by the smallest boats. Immediately above the Town and Cantonment of Sukkur, the deep Channel of last year filled up for a distance of 8 or 9 miles, and another opened through a jungle the above Town of Roree; and the fort Bukkur, formerly situated on an island in the centre of the Stream, is now almost attached to the left Bank, being only separated from it by a mere thread of water a few inches deep."

In the dry season, the river instead of dividing into several branches on approaching the sea, as was formerly the case, now disembogues itself in a single stream.

TRADE BETWEEN PAHLUMPORE AND RAJPOOTNA.—Your Committee have also been favored by Government with a "Tabular statement of the rates of Insurances charged between the years 1823 and 1841 on merchandize proceeding from Pahlumpore to different marts in Rajpootna." This document has been circulated for your information, and thanks have been returned for it's transmission.

TRADE AT ZANZIBAR.—In their last report, your Committee alluded to a communication which they had received from Mr. Norsworthy, a British merchant at Zanzibar, complaining of the obstructions offered by the Imaum of Muscat and his officers to the prosecution of trade in that Port. Some short time afterwards, another letter reached them, in which further occurrences; were detailed of the same unfavorable character and this communication they also handed up to Government—taking the opportunity to request that they might be informed whether any measures were about to be adopted for the protection of our commercial interests. In reply, it was stated that the subject had been brought to the notice of the Home authorities, and that Government were awaiting the result of the reference.

Conceiving it desirable that the state of affairs at Zanzibar should be made generally known, your Committee sent copies of Mr. Norsworthy's letters for publication in the *Bombay Times*.

II.—PRODUCE.

REPORTS ON COTTON WOOL AND SENNA.—By the Mail which arrived on the 13th Dec. your Committee received from Mr. Stikeman, Secretary to the London East India and China Association, reports on the samples of Cotton, Wool and Senna,—sent home for opinion per "Berkshire" in April 1840. The cotton, it will be remembered, was the produce of Mr. Elphinston's experiment at Ruttnagherrie; the wool, a consignment from the Government Sheep Farm in the Deccan; and the Senna, a small quantity cultivated experimentally by Dr. Burn. These reports having been circulated generally, they do not here require any particular notice. Copies of them have been furnished to Government, and to the parties by whom the samples were forwarded.

An extract of a letter from an extensive cotton spinner at Manchester, reporting on a portion of the Sea Island cotton sold at the General Meeting of the 25th May last, on account of Mr. Elphinston, has also been received; and copies have been sent to Government and to Mr. Elphinston.

The staple of this cotton appearing to have been in some way injured, your Committee drew the attention of Mr. E. particularly to the circumstance in order that the defect, which greatly deteriorated its value, might in future be remedied.

"NIRMAH" COTTON.—Your committee some time since received from Major Stirling, of Mhow, a sample of this article, which he had gathered in December 1839, from a plant in his garden at Hursole in Guzerat. He was induced to forward it, from learning that the Government of India had been making particular enquiries respecting the "Nirmah" variety supposed to grow in Malwa.

This species of Cotton is produced in small quantities in Khorassan; fetches a high price; and is used only for the finest fabrics. Your committee were favored with a specimen of it, among the samples, which accompanied Lieutenant Postans's Report on the Trade with Candahar. Major Stirling's muster widely differed from this—it was neither so fine nor so long in staple, and indeed appeared to be quite another description of cotton. Your committee were disposed to concur in the opinion expressed by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society concerning it—that it was not the genuine Nirmah,' but the produce of some of the foreign seed sown in form erexperiments in Guzerat.

The Malwa plant supposed to be "Nirmah" was not in seed at the time Major Stirling wrote, but he stated that he would endeavour to procure a supply of the wool for the inspection of the Chamber, before leaving India.

SILK AND COTTON FROM KAIRA.—On the 17th ultimo your committee received from Government copies of correspondence relative to the Government garden at Kaira, together with some samples of Silk and Cotton which had been produced there, and on which their opinion was requested.

The Silk—which was the produce of worms supplied by Mr. Mutti—appeared to be of very superior quality, but was much too finely reeled for practical purposes.

Of the Cotton there were two varieties—white and brown. The former—grown from American seed—was a good article though short stapled, and had been well cleaned, but the latter possessed no mercantile value.

The above opinion was duly communicated to Government.

WOOL FROM THE PERSIAN GULF—Your committee have also had the pleasure of reporting on a sample of wool produced from a variety of sheep bred in the neighbourhood of Rohilla and Junava on the Persian Coast. This was sent them by Government, and accompanied by copy of a letter from Captain Giberne, Commissariat Agent at Karrack, from whom it had been received, containing particulars relative to the article.

Your committee likewise received a specimen from Captain Giberne direct.

The Wool was similar in appearance, and equal in quality, to the Mekran; but as the price quoted by Captain Giberne would not allow of its being brought to Bombay and offered at so low a rate as that current for the variety referred to, your committee did not think it would be found to answer in this market.

In replying to Captain Giberne's letter, however, they requested him to make some further enquiry in regard to the cost of the article.

OIL OF THE GROUND NUT.—Two bottles of this Oil, which it is supposed might become a valuable export, have been received from Dr. A. Gibson, and your committee have sent one of them home to the East India and China Association for opinion. The Oil, Dr. Gibson states, can be purchased at about 2s. per Gallon.

III.—CUSTOMS.

LANDING OF IRON.—Your Committee in the beginning of December brought to the notice of the Collector of Customs, the inconvenience caused by the system of landing Iron at the Town bunder, and suggested that it might be permitted to be landed outside the Fort, at the Musjeed Bunder, and on the new bunder at Colaba.

Their representation having been taken into consideration, the latter pier was thrown open for the purpose specified; but from the crowded state of the former, it was not considered expedient to permit the landing of Iron there.

WEIGHING OF IRON.—There being no place within the fort for the weighing of Iron, and much inconvenience being felt on this account, your Committee communicated with the Senior Magistrate on the subject, and obtained the grant of a piece of ground near the Town Barracks for the purpose.

PAYMENT OF DRAWBACKS.—At the request of a Firm belonging to the Chamber, your Committee have represented to the Collector the annoyance arising from the delay which takes place in paying the amounts due for drawbacks, and requested that he will devise some plan by which the grievance may be remedied. They considered it but just, however, to state, that although there was still cause for complaint, the payments had of late been made more expeditiously than formerly; and also that there was reason to believe the delay was in some measure attributable to the Audit office. In

* In the Scale, Pepper is set down at 14 cwt to the ton, and measurement is not mentioned.

the event of this proving to be the case, they solicited his aid in representing the matter in the proper quarter.

To the above communication they have not as yet received a reply.

IV.—STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The statistical details relative to Steam communication between Bombay and Suez, which your Committee stated in their last Report had been solicited from Government, have now reached them. The papers having been circulated among the Members, it appears unnecessary to give in this place any special notice of their contents. Their thanks for the information have been duly conveyed to Government.

STEAM TO CEYLON.—A short time subsequent to the preparation of the last Report, your committee received a letter from the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce replying to their communication to that body of the 30th August last, relative to the employment of the Steamer "Carnac" in a few experimental trips between Bombay and Ceylon.

It is the opinion of the Ceylon Chamber that so long as the "Seaforth" continues to run, but little effective support would be given to any project for starting another steamer.

Your Committee have communicated to the Owners of the "Carnac" the substance of this letter stating that for the present the proposed trial must, in consequence, be abandoned.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INCAPACITY OF MASTERS AND OFFICERS OF VESSELS.—A reply has been received from the Secretary at Lloyd's to your Committee's circular on the above subject. Their address was laid before the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, but not being considered within the province of that body, it was afterwards referred to the General Ship Owners' Society. The latter, in acknowledging the receipt of the circular with some other documents directed attention to a paragraph in their Annual Report, wherein it was stated that a deputation from the city of Glasgow had waited on the society, to renew the proposal for establishing, by means of legislative enactment, Marine Boards to test the qualifications of Masters and Mates in the Merchant service; but that the society considered that such a measure might lead to "an inexpedient interference with the rights of private judgment in the management of private property," and that the voluntary establishment of local Boards of Examiners would effect the desired object.

Your Committee regret that differences of opinion should exist among the Ship Owners of Great Britain on a question of so much importance, and where unanimity is so desirable. The objection raised by the General Ship Owner's Society to the proposal from Glasgow, certainly appears to be by no means a solid one; for to ensure the attainment of all that is expected from the establishment of Local Boards of Examiners, it would be necessary to invest them with as full a power to interfere with the "rights of private judgment" as could be possessed by the legislature; while at the same time, the system would not work as well as if conducted under an act of Parliament. It is the abuse of those rights which has occasioned the present, movement; and so long as interference is forbidden, it will be vain to look for improvement.

FAILURE OF THE COTTON EXPERIMENTTA BROACH.—Your Committee have prepared a Memorial to the Hon'ble Court of Directors on this subject, which has been signed by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman on behalf of the Members, and handed to Government for transmission home. Your Committee requested that this document should be despatched by the Steamer which left on the 1st Instant, but it has been retained in order that it may be referred for the explanation of those upon whom it is said to reflect.

ADVANCES OF CASH ON SHIPMENTS TO THE CLYDE.—It appearing from the answer returned by the Honorable Court of Directors to a Memorial from the Glasgow East India Association, that the granting of advances in India on shipments to the Ports in the Clyde, had long since been sanctioned, your Committee handed up to Government a copy of the latter referred to, and requested to know if they were prepared to make such advances; but to this enquiry, no reply has as yet been received.*

CHARGE OF POSTAGE ON PRE-PAID LETTERS.—Shortly after the arrival of the Overland Mail on the 13th Dec. it was brought to the notice of your Committee, that considerable number of Letters posted in London on the 4th Oct. and duly prepaid, had been received—charged with the Alexandrian rate of postage: They collected several instances of this occurrence, and addressed the Post Master General on the subject—offering a few observations relative to the supposed cause,—and requesting that he would afford them any explanation in his power. They also suggested that with a view to prevent future mistakes, measures should be taken to ensure the transmission from the London Post Office, every month, of a list of the number of boxes and packages containing the Mails.

They are still awaiting a reply to this communication.

SUMMARY OF NATIVE CRAFT.—Your Committee have furnished Government, at their request, with a Tabular form of this statement, in the condensed mode in which it is proposed henceforth to be given.

(Signed) C. B. SKINNER, Chairman.
True Copy.
T. J. A. SCOTT, Secy. C. C.

* Since the preparation of this Report, a letter has been received from Government dated 5th February 1842, stating that "the Opium Agent and Superintendent of Stationery has been this day instructed to make advances on goods consigned to Glasgow, the Bills being payable in London.

BOMBAY TIMES.

MHOW.—A wing of the 2nd Light Cavalry was about to quit Mhow on the 7th (Monday) for Deesa. They expected to remain at Hursole till the end of the month. A wing of the 1st Cavalry was expected to arrive on the 5th.—*Feb.* 9.

KHYBER PASS.—Intelligence having reached Colonel Wild's force, that Ali Musjid, a fort comman ding the strongest position of the pass, had been attacked, the 53d and 64th Native Infantry were ordered off without a moment's delay: they marched at 9 a. m. on the 16th—not a single camel, and of course no provisions accompanied them. Both Regts. got into the fort without resistance at 4 a. m. on the 17th. Letters of a later date state that, on the 19th Jan. as the 30th and 60th proceeded to join the 58d and 64th, they were attacked, and received a slight check on their advance. On this occasion Col. Wild was wounded. On the 23rd the two regiments which had on the 17th effected a lodgement in Ali Musjid, themselves without supplies, gallantly fought their way down the pass and rejoined their comrades. The force is once more united, and in a safe and tenable position near the mouth of the pass. The accounts which have reached us of these matters are confused and somewhat obscure: so that while the above may in the main be depended on, we cannot warrant its perfect accuracy. There appear to have been from 150 to 200 men either killed or wounded: the following are the casualties amongst the officers. Two are said to have fallen, but from one of the names given we have reason to suspect some mistake having been committed by the writer, so have not included it:—

Captain Wilson, 64th N. I., killed.
Lieut. Rattray, do., wounded.
Lieut. Baron Von Meyern, 58d do. do.
Lieut. Phillips, 64th do. do.
Lieut. Alexander, do. do.

JELLALABAD.—There are letters of the 17th from Sir R. Sale's Brigade: the force seemed then in the highest spirits, notwithstanding the late disaster. No other stragglers from the late Cabool army had up to this made their appearance. Dr. Brydon arrived on the 13th, so that four days had succeeded without any accounts of other survivors. Two coss from Jellalabad on the Gundamuck line, the bodies of Dr. Harpur, 5th Cavalry, Capt. Hopkins, 27th N. I., and Lieut. Collyer, 5th Cavalry, had been found. They had perished when within sight of the place where they looked for shelter; almost on the threshold of Jellalabad.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASITIAC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Library rooms, on Wednesday the 9th February at 4 P. M.

Ballots for the election of James Boyd, W. J. Tarquand, and W. H. Harrison, Esquires, will take place.

Notice of the following motion was given.

That the "Missionary Register" and the "Ecclesiastical Gazette" be taken in by the Society.

The order book and works recommended by the Committee, will be submitted to the Society.

GEORGE PIGOTT,
Acting Secretary.

Town Hall, Society's Rooms, 4th Feb. 1842.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

MUTINY IN COL. WILD'S BRIGADE.—The following accouut of a mutiny, in Col. Wild's brigade, which was quickly suppressed by the energetic measures of the Brigadier, we have extracted from a letter dated Camp Kounsla, Jan. 11, 1842.

"There was the least bit in the world of a row last evening, and two of the corps refused to take their pay, and the men of one regiment were quieted; but, the other would persist in quarrelling with their bread and butter, even after Brigadier Wild had harangued them. In short, the guns were brought out, and the other regiments (including the sometime naughty one, that had suddenly become good) were assembled, and we were very near cutting throats and letting in—not daylight but night air—into one another's "bleeding pieces of flesh." There was not the slightest ill-feeling towards any officer—quite the contrary—only a decided resolve not to go on without *double batta* in addition to *money rations.* "What mystic meaning lurks beneath those words!"—words that I don't think I ever heard very distinctly till yesterday.

Nothing could be better than was the Brigadier's firm, clear, and admirably expressed address to the men; but they would not heed *him,* though they did, (the scoundrels,) heed the guns.

One thing—nay, two things have I gatheted from the events of last night. Never to trust a sepoy more; (for the corps that mutinied had come up full of life, full of mirth, and apparently full of the most perfect spirit of subordination,) that's one thing I've learnt, the other is never, when I'm Commander-in-Chief, or Governor, or Governor-General, to send three or four regiments of sepoys on foreign service, without throwing in a pretty strong infusion of Europeans, and Cavalry, and guns, just upon the old principle, that prevention is better than cure, just to keep down the rascal, craven or ungrateful spirit, (call it what you will) that as I now believe, sooner or later,

"Comes from every black man."

Not that I have reason to complain of my own company. But only this, that the whole four corps and the sappers and miners have demurred *more* or *less*; and, that this is not exactly the time for pardoning such infamous misconduct. They say too, that Sale is getting into troubled waters again, poor fellow, and an express has just been received from Jullalabad, to the effect that twenty-five thousand of the Gilzee blackguards, from Kabool, have hemmed them in, and that they expect to be cut up to a man, and that they want two of our four corps to be pushed on immediately, by way of keeping them company under the operation. And how are we to expect these recusant rascals of ours to go on "*with a will,*" after what has just happened?—after betraying the influence of *such* "a spirit" as that of last night,—mutinying in spite of every assurance, that they would get whatever others on a head had got before them. They are all bad all equally worthless in all essentials and, for my part, I question whether they have not been funked by the news of our disaster,—*panic* stricken as Major Sleeman would say. We shall see! I wish I were at the head of an European intsead of a Native Company. I know, at this present writing I need not say, that now that the excitation has subsided, no allusion will again be made to their misconduct—before the *men* I mean."—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 29.

A letter from the nor-west mentions, that Mahommed Ubdool Khan, Dost Mahommed's confidential adviser, has made good his escape from Seharunpore. We give this as it reached us only adding, that we have it from a good source.—Ibid, Jan. 31.

MAURITIUS.—We received yesterday, a file of Mauritius papers to the 29th of December. The following list of shipping arrivals from, and departures to India, is all that we have been able to glean from them:—

ARRIVALS.—10th, Bark Merlin, capt. Thomson, from Calcutta, 2nd Octob r, with sundries for this Port.

12th.—Bark Edward Robinson, capt. Parsons, from Calcutta 26th October, with rice, etc. from this Port.

Passengers. Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Colton and 9 servants.

15th. Passed by: French Ship Victor Jacquemont, capt. Maurcau, from Malabar Coast 14th November, with rice; bound to Bourbon.

—French Bark Cecilia, capt. D. Offret, from Bombay, 19th October and Cochin 20th November; with sundries for Bordeaux. Put in to stop a leak.

DEPARTURES.—Bark Catherine, capt. Hall, for Madras. Passenger. Mrs. Hall.

—Bark Apollon, capt. Selee, for Pondicherry.

Passenger.—M. G. Roubert and 29 Indians.

Dec. 7.—Brig Resolution, capt. White, for Madras.

—Bark Ann Rankin, capt. McArthur, for Calcutta.

—Bark Alfred, capt. Henderson, for Calcutta.—Ibid.

Lieutenant Colonel John Colvin, C. B., retired from the Service from the 4th September 1839.—*Courier, Januiry* 31.

MOULMEIN.—The *Julia* is just announced from Moulmein, reporting that all was quiet there, and that King Tharawaddy was still in Rangoon, when the *Julia* left.—Ibid.

FURLOUGH TO CIVIL SERVANTS.—We are extremely glad to learn from private letters received by the mail, that it is the intention of the Court of Directors in future to allot twenty instead of seventeen furloughs annually to the Bengal Civil Service. This will give sixty instead of fifty one, as the total number of absentees allowed at any one time, and will avert, in many instances, the disappointment which must be felt by the sudden appearance of a sick-certificated application for furlough—just as arrangements have been made by a party for a trip to England on private affairs.—*Englishman, Jan.* 29.

MELANCHOLY NEWS.—On Saturday the Government received letters from Jellalabad to the 12th, and from Cabool to the 4th instant.

The substance of the Cabool intelligence was that the Force was to march towards Jellalabad on the next day, but that they were uncertain as to the faith that would be kept with them, expecting, however, no attack until they reached Jugdulluck.

Six Hostages had been given, capt. Drummond, 3d Cavalry, Lieut. Conolly, Lieut Eyre, Lieut. Warburton, Brevet capt. Walsh and Lieut. Webb, of the Madras Army, in Shah Shoojah's Service.

All the sick had been sent into the city to the care of Mahomed Zeman Khan.

It appears certain that Mohamed Akbar Khan had openly proclaimed, and gloried in, the deliberate murder of Sir William Macnaghten.

The Peshawur letter of the 15th instant, forwarding the above intelligence, states:—'Ali Musjid was ag ain attacked by 1,500 men, who were beaten back. Tonight the 64th and 33d march to reinforce the garrison.'—Ibid, Jan. 31.

Yesterday the following dreadful, but not unexpected news was sent to us from the usual high quarter:

'There is an express from Peshawur of January 16th, with a letter from Jellalabad of January 13th, which convey the subjoined melancholy intelligence.

Dr. Brydon has arrived here from Cabool; he is wounded and good deal confused, but I gather from him the following melancholy particulars. Our troops left the cantonments there on the 6th or 7th. No sooner did they do so than they were attacked by the enemy, who possessed themselves of the cantonment on its being evacuated by our people. At Khoord Cabool, which was their third march, the ladies of the party were sent back to Cabool under the charge of Mahomed Akbar Khan, the enemy having consented to protect them en route. On the Huft Kotul, part of the troops became disorganized, many were destroyed and others fled. At Tezeen, where our last gun fell into the hands of the enemy. Elphinstone and Shelton were made prisoners. From Tezeen to Jugduluck about 200 men of the 44th Regiment held well together; there they became very disorderly, and here Dr. Brydon separated from them last night, and he is the only one of the fugitives, who has as yet reached Jellalabad. The following is the list of officers who, Dr Brydon states, have been killed.

Major Ewart; Lieut. Sturt; Dr. Duff; Dr Brice; Dr. Macgrath; Cardew; Bellew (Captain); Bird; Anquetil (Brigadier), and Macartney.

The Peshawur letter states that the 53d and 54th Regiments Native Infantry occupied Alee Musjid without opposition on the night of the 15th January.'—*Ibid.*

NO SIX PER CENT LOAN.—Our respected contemporary, the *Weekly Englishman,* requires our salutary control in a small way, just as a certain daily one does more extensively, to keep him from Hadjeefication—but we are truly impartial, and must spare no erring brother, whose *mote* we must have out of his eye, whether or not we have a visible *beam* in one of our own. The *Weekly* declares there is a likelihood of a new loan—yea, even a six per center—and money'd mouths were doubtless watering all day yesterday at the thought of it. We can tell them, however, that there is *no such measure thought* of, for that the Government are in no financial difficulty whatever.—Ibid.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1842.
Eighth Day's Drawing; Saturday, January 29, 1842.

PRIZES.

No. 2511 Prize of 50,000 Rupees.
No. 996 Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1822 4646 206 2045 and 434 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 1204 2675 and 1310 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 2177 465 2125 and 3003 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.
Nos. 3290 1571 2196 4513 4161 4506 1483 1446 1001 351 744 3065 2651 4770 3853 4015 and 504 Prizesof 120 250 Rupees each.

The Ninth Day's drawing will take place at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 5th Proximo, precisely at 9-30 A. M. Tickets for the last two days to be had at the Bank of Bengal and Lottery Office, at Rs. each.

In the 7th day's drawing for 2994 (drawn a blank on the 6th day) read 3994 a Prize of 120 Rupees.—Ibid.

MADRAS.

A salute of *fifteen* guns was fired from the Garrison battery yesterday morning, in honour of Bishop's Spencer's return to the presidency. His Lordship health is said to be much improved.—Athenæum, Feb. 1.

We regret to announce the death at Madevarum on the 22d ultimo from Cholera, of Lieutenant James Hay of the 3d Light Infantry. The Corps is on its march from Secunderabad to Bellary.—Ibid.

We understand that the Marine Board has received instructions from Government, to discontinue the practice of allowing H. M. ships the use of Massulah boats at the public expense. A similar order was issued some ten years ago, which, after having been knocked about for four or five months, died from sheer neglect.—Ibid.

(From the Camp of the 35th Regiment.)

RACHOOR, *January* 20.—We crossed the river Kistna on the morning of the 17th immediately after which, I regret to say, the cholera broke out most fearfully. The whole camp was in an uproar in a very little time; up to the present time, *thirty six* sepoys have died; among the followers, upwards of *sixty* have fallen victims to the malady. Whole families of them have been cut off within a few hours—the disease is much abated to-day. The Corps arrived here yesterday. We halt to-day and march five miles to-morrow. Application has been made to Bellary for medical aid. It is a great pity that the Corps has been deprived of its usual sick carts, in lieu of which the Qr. Master General of the B. S. Force ordered bullocks to be furnished to the Regt. which are of no manner of use.

The 3d Regiment has also suffered much during the march from cholera. The Troop of Horse Artillery which left Secundrabad on the 8th arrived at the left bank of the river on the 17th and crossed it the same evening on the 35th Regt. leaving the ground. The Troop has taken a different route for Bangalore. I understand they are all well.—Ibid.

MANGALORE, *January* 24.—The 28th N. I. marched into this place on the 13th. The 46th left for Bangalore on the 17th. The former corps appears to be in fine condition, and nearly complete. The Detachment of the 30th N. I. for the relief of that of the 46th N. I. at Pootoor, marched hence on the morning of the 15th.

The Detachments of the 46th, from Seedashegur, Honore and Sircee, marched from the latter place on route to Bangalore on the 22d instant, under the command of Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Stevenson of that corps.—Ibid.

MADRAS RACES.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, 29TH JAN.

FIRST RACE.—A forced Handicap of 20 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, to which all winners must contribute. Horses Winners of one Race 5 Gold Mohurs, and of two or more Stakes 10 Gold Mohurs, Heats one and three-quarter Miles, to be handicapped by parties selected by the owners.

Mr. Maclean's b. a. ct. *Glenlyon,* 8st. 7lbs....1—1 Hall.
Mr. Smollett's b. a. h. *Ghuznee,* 8st. 10lbs.... 2—2

Time—0m.—31s.		0m.—31s.	
1	0	1	0
1	30	1	30
2	0	1	59
2	29	2	30
3	30	3	34

SECOND RACE.—A free Handicap for the Beaten Horses of the Meeting. Heats once round the course, 20 Gold Mohurs from the Fund with 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscription, P. P. The Horses to be Handicapped by one or more parties selected by the owners.

Mr. Fox's g. a. h. *Iron Duke,* 9st. 3lbs. Hwalked over.
Mr. Smollett's b. a. h. *Warburgh,* 8st. 10lbs. 2 drawn.

Time—1m.	30s.
1	58
1	29
1	59
3	1

THIRD RACE.—The Select Cup, Free, for all Arab Horses—Heats two Miles, carrying 9st.—To close on the last day of ageing and measuring, and name the day before the Race.

Mr. Smollett names g. a. h. *Prince of Wales* 1—1 Geo
Mr. Fox's.....rhn. a. h. *Pathfinder,*.... 2—3
Mr. Maclean's.....g. a. h. *Glengour*..... 3—2

Time—0m.—58s.		0m.—58s.	
1	28	1	28
1	58	1	58
2	29	2	28
2	58	2	58
3	58	4	0

FOURTH RACE.—The Tearaway Stakes, A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each P. P. for all Arabs, carrying 11st. 7lbs. Cape Horses 7lbs. extra. One mile Heats. Gentlemen Riders. The winner to be sold for 700 Rupees.

Mr. Smollett's c. a. h. *Brickdust*..... 2—2
Mr. Owen's g. a. h. *Grosvenor*..... 3—3
Mr. Robinson's b. c. h. *The Lancet*..... dr. 1
Mr. Cranstonn's w. a. h. *The Chiffney Buck*..... dr.
Young Fox's w. a. h. *Achilles*..... .....1—1

The *Cleopatra* has, we understand, tendered for the conveyance of Troops to China.

The *Arethusa* has, we believe, gone to Coringa, to repair some damages occasioned by getting on shore a short time since.—*Spectator, February* 2.

CEYLON.

In sight Barque *Indian Queen* from Bombay.—Herald, Jan. 24.

The Steamer *India* left Galle in prosecution of her voyage to Suez on the 20th; and on the following day H. M. S. *Sulphur,* Captain Belcher, from Singapore and Penang, came to an anchor...Ibid.

We have been given to understand from very good authority that J. J. Staples Esq. has been appointed to the North District Court, Kandy, in the room of Mr. Wells, who has resigned.

This we presume is only a preliminary step to Mr. Staples being appointed to one of the Colombo Courts, where it is so desirable to have a man of his experience and legal acquirements;—the inhabitants would hail his permanent appointment to one of the benches of the Colombo Courts with no ordinary degree of gratification, and we hope their wishes will soon be realized.—Ibid.

We are glad in being able to state on authority on whom we rely, that at the next Sessions of the Legislative Council, the Ordinance concerning the substitution of affirmation in the room of Oaths administered to Heathens will be revised; and very probably the Stamp Ordinance will be pulled about. There is but little talk, we hear, about the 2 Native gentlemen lately spoken of as having been elected members in the room of Mr. Philipsz, who very justly retires on his full pension.—Ibid.

CHINA.

We were favored yesterday with Chinese papers to the 14th December. The following extracts comprise the sum total of their intelligence:

'The late arrivals report the occurrence of exclusively heavy weather in the China Sea in the middle of November; the Water Witch encountered very hard gales for successive days, which nearly exhausted the crew; and the following extract of a letter from Capt. McIntyre, of the Ardaseer, will inform our readers of the narrow escape which that vessel had from foundering.

'Singapore Nov. 2; calm, anchored; noon on the 3d passed Pedra Brancs; entered Palawan passage on the 8th; wind shifted to the eastward; determined to try the China Sea; passed Pulo Supato on the 11th with a S. W. gale; 13th wind shifted to the northward; prepared for a gale; 14th and 15th fine northerly winds and clear weather. At midnight on the 16th, being then in lat. 14. 30' long. 18. 0', the barometer fell from 30 to 29. Sent down top gallant yards, close-reefed and furled the topsails, reefed and furled the main sail. At 3 a. m. blowing a hurricane from the northward; furled the foresail; sparks blown away; sea making a breach over all; 8. a. m. clouds rolling on, and the wind like the noise of thunder, sea confused and running mountains high; hove the ship to under bare poles; 9 a. m. thrown on our beams-ends, ship settling fast; and put the helm up which she refused; little after 9 cut away the masts, and ship righted, sea at the time nearly swallowing us up; but the ship did not make an inch of water. Now under jury-masts and hope to make Manila, as wind has been from the westward for 3 days. Cabin filled with water, letters, chronometers, sextants, &c., all destroyed; cargo all right.' Ardaseer, at Sea, lat. 14. 50', long. 117. 15.'

DETENTION OF CHINESE VESSELS.

Several Chinese merchant vessels and smaller boats, when passing through Hongkong roads, having been captured and sold as prizes by H. B. M.'s ships, in obedience to the orders of rear admiral commanding in chief, great anxiety has been felt and expressed in the mercantile community lest this procedure should put a stop to the trade and prosperity of the new British settlement; but we are happy to state that the alarm has been, or will, or ought to be, allayed and removed by a proclamation issued by Capt. Nias, of H. M.'s ship Herald, the senior naval officer on that station at the request of the deputy superintendant of British trade, Mr. A. R. Johnston, charged with the government of the island of Hongkoag, to the effect that no captures will be made of vessels trading direct to that settlement. Therefore, the public, foreign and native, may feel assured that neither vessels nor individuals trading directly to or from that island, will be, in the least degree, molested.

The reports by the Chinese themselves only, which have been current for some days past, have lately gained ground. We were told yesterday, by a Chinese,—yet we put little faith in the intelligence,—that the English forces had *marched* on and taken possession of the capital of the province of Chekeang—*Hangchow*; and that the inhabitants of *Soochowfoo*—the *Bath* or city of pleasure, as Canton east might have been called the *Bristol,* or city of business, in China,—on hearing of the advance of the English, had fled in consternation from their homes.

H. M.'s ships Clio, commander Troubridge, and Cornwallis, captain Richards sailed from Singapore respectively on the 14th and 16th ulto., for China.

The Clio arrived yesterday making few feet water per hour from striking on a rock, not in the charts, near Potoy.—On learning this event, the governor of Macao, with the most gratifying promptitude sent off the harbour master to conduct the Clio into the Typa and to afford every assistance. And an offer of every assistance was also most handsomely & kindly made by captain Cecille, of the French Frigate Erigone.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 8. Anna Isabella, Thompson, Sydney.
„ 8. L'Erigon, 44 (Fr. frigate, Capt. Cecille, Manila.
„ 9. Ellen, (U. S.) Heard Manila.
„ 10 Water Witch, Reynell Sing, 22d Nov, and Cal. 28th Oct.
„ 11. Genoveva, (Port.) Lanca, Timor.
„ 13. H. M. B. Clio, 16, Thos. Trobridge, Esq. commander, Singapore.

Passenger.—Per L'Erigon, Colonel A. D. de Jansigny, chevalier of the honour, charged by the French government with a mission to India and China.

SAILED.

Dec. 12. Hannibal, (U. S.) Scott, New York.
„ 13. Falcon, Pike, Singa. and Calcutta.
Passengers.—Per Hannibal, A. P. Edwards, H. Suydam, F. W. Reese, Esqs.

The Portuguese schooner Genoveva from Timor 15th Sept. Samarang 1st Oct., spoke the Ardaseer 22nd Nov. lats. 15. long. 117, from Singapore to China, under jury mast, and bound to Manila.—*Englishman, Jan.* 29.

Spirit of the Eastern Press.

THE CABUL TRAGEDY.—The last sad act of the fearful tragedy of Cabul—the cold-blooded assassination of the British Envoy, at a conference to which he had been invited by the insurgent chiefs, is a subject on which we can scarcely trust our pen: int arouses feelings of horror and indignation such as are rarely called into action, and which would vent themselves in language of no measured energy. An act of unexampled treacherry—an act which will be regarded with horror by every civilized nation throughout the globe—an act so cold-blooded that every feeling of human nature revolts from it, has been perpetrated within sight of the walls of Cabul; as if to make up that full measure of guilt and treachery, on which the now awakened energies of the [illegible] and if need be of the British Government, will [illegible] long pour down the most fearful amount of r[illegible] which one nation was ever yet called upon to inflict upon another. A retribution which if carried out to its full extent, will rather resemble the prophetic denunciations of ancient times, than the ordinary course of modern warfare. A brave enemy is ever respected by our country, and when the contest is over, treated with every kindness and consideration that political expediency will allow; nor need we look further back than the surrender of DOST MAHOMED for an example. Had the Affghans still continued to rise against our forced supremacy, endeavoured by open revolt to throw off the yoke of the incapable king, who in an evil hour we set over them; there would have been nothing surprising, nothing to call forth our indignation in the case. But when cold blooded treachery is called into action, when the blood of our best and bravest is shed by the sword of the heartless assassin, and when to crown the whole, the British Envoy is trapped into a hollow conference which ends in ruthless assassination—then the full measure of national indignation is ndeed aroused, and fearful must be the retribution which can alone satisfy it. The offences of the Chinese against our country, prominent among which were the restraint and insult offered to our Envoy, have provoked a retribution which though not half concluded, has already shaken the Celestial Empire itself:—compared to the offences of the Affghans, the former were but trifles, and deeply are we pledged to visit them with a far more signal vengeance. This vengeance is however close at hand, or if delayed, it will be delayed alone by the rigours of climate in the snow bund passes of Cabul. This natural obstacle once removed, an overwhelming British Force will sweep the length and breadth of Affghanistan—the blood stained city of Cabul will meet with no more than its deserts, if it be levelled with the ground, while the armed hordes now for a short time triumphant, will melt away before the courage and discipline of our Troops, and either death or perpetual imprisonment fall to the lot of the blood thirsty chiefs who have led them on against our overwhelming powes.—Spectator, Feb. 2.

MISCELLANEA.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—At the present hour, the following letter from the late Queen Charlotte can hardly fail to interest the public. The date refers to the youngest child of the royal race, the Princess Amelia. It is written throughout in her Majesty's own hand, roundly and firmly, on note-paper with watermark lines for straight writing; and, like all kingly correspondence, begins at the top, and has the signature close at the end.

"Lord Guildford, I hope the Country Air has been more beneficial to You during this very uncommon warm Weather, as You seemed to suffer so much when I saw you last in Town. I shall now establish myself for good at Windsor until my Month is up, & therefore desire Lord Guildford not to think of coming himself next month, but let Mr. Mathias come as usual in the Country. The Usual Sum for my lying in will I think not be Necessary till then, but should it happen Soon any directions from You to Mr. Mathias will be sufficient to have it in readiness whenever I call for it.

We have the finest Rain here ever since four o' Clock this Morning. I hope You have Your share of it also, as I am sure You must relish it as well as we do.

"N. L. Windsor, Charlotte.
the 16th July,
1873."

KELLY V. SOLARI.—On Thursday, in the Court of Exchequer, an action was brought by Alderman Kelly, as one of the directors of the Argus Life Assurance Company to recover back £197 10s paid to the defendant, who is the widow and executrix of Mr. Angelo Solari, upon a policy on his life. The facts, which were noticed when the rule for a new trial was moved for, were shortly these:—Mr. Solari had effected two policies on his life for £400 each, and the policy in question for £200. He usually paid the premium on all the policies by instalments. The premium on the policy for £200 was due in September, 1840, when Mr. Solari was confined by illness. The policy became what is termed a lapsed policy, the premium not having been paid, and Mr. Solari shortly after died. The defendant applied, through her friend, Mr. Rapallo, at the insurance office, and it was arranged that she should receive the sum due upon the policies upon the production of the probate of her husband's will, but as the office was not bound to pay until three months after the probate was delivered to them, they deducted discount, and paid Mrs. Solari the amount of the lapsed policy, deducting £2 10s. The payment, it was alleged, was made under a mistake, in forgetfulness of the fact that the policy in question had lapsed, and this action was brought to recover back the amount. The jury having found a verdict for the defendant, a rule was granted for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection, and also that the verdict was against evidence. Mr. Platt (with whom was Mr. Butt) now showed cause against the rule. Mr. Thesiger and Mr. Wheatly argued in support of the rule that the question was not properly put to the jury. The court was of opinion that the question had not been quite correctly left to the jury. It was laying down the rule rather too widely to say, if the company had the means of knowing that the policy had lapsed they could not recover money paid under a mistake. Here it was probable that the company, or their servants, had forgotten the fact that the policy had lapsed when the amount was paid; but as that matter was disputed there must be a new trial.—Rule absolute for a new trial.

MARRIAGE.—In marriage, prefer the person before wealth, virtue before beauty, and the mind before the body; then you have a wife, a friend, and a companion.

We are exceedingly sorry to say any thing against the ladies but we have lately heard about thievish reports about them. It is currently reported, and generally believed of the whole sex, that they do not scruple to *hook* each other's frocks!—*American.*

A gentleman travelling on the road, seeing a man standing at the door, asked if he was master of the house. "I don't know," he replied. "as my wife and I have just quarrelled; but I'll step in and see,"

THE WAY TO TERRIFY.—Prince Belloselsky possessed to an eminent degree the talent of telling a ghost story. At a large party, one evening, the ladies drew their chairs around him, and exclaimed, "Do, Prince, terrify us a little." Upon this the prince ordered the lights to be extinguished, with the exception of one, which was left burning in an adjoining apartment, the door of which remained ajar. The narrator commenced his tale, which turned, as might be expected, upon the apparition of a horrid phantom, advancing slowly, in the midst of darkness visible, towards a person in bed. For the last ten minutes the prince had kept his hand extended on a marble table; his voice assumed a sepulchral tone. All at once, he applied his icy hand upon the bare arm of his hostess, who uttered a piercing scream. The terrified auditors rushed into the other room, and, in their confusion, extinguished the solitary light. The sudden darkness redoubled their panic. At last the servants made their appearance with flambeaux; and the Prince, who began to be alarmed at the success of his experiment, succeeded with some difficulty in claiming the apprehension of his fair audience. "Ladies," said he, "tis all your own fault; you requested me to terrify you a little, and I like to make myself agreeable."

SUDDEN ENDING OF THE TERM.—Lord Denman then called on the bar to move. His lordship first, according to custom, called on the gentlemen within the bar. Among those gentlemen, as among those outside the bar, many were prepared with motions, which they desired to stand over till the Solicitor General should come into court. Lord Denman remarked that if there was no business that could be proceeded with the court must adjourn. After a little delay a case was mentioned in which Mr. Bere said that he was ready, but the Solicitor General was on the other side, and of course he did not wish to bring it on in the absence of his learned friend. Lord Denman: You had better be [illegible] he will probably be in court before you have finished. Mr. Bere was about to begin, when the Solicitor General entered the court, and having joined in the application that the case in question was one which involved points of law on the construction of statutes, and was not, therefore a case to be taken on the last day of term, the consideration of it was postponed. The Attorney General then moved certain usual official [illegible] always moved by the Attorney General for the [illegible] on the last day of term. The Solicitor General in the mean time had left the court. Again a pause ensued in the business, and the court again proceeded to go through the bar. On Mr. Kelly being called on, he said that he had a case in which the Solicitor General was on the other side. Denman said that the court was trifled with; it [illegible] but treated with proper respect, and then addressing the chief usher of the court, "Adjourn the court; the term is at an end." The Judges and the bar immediately rose, but Mr. Kelly, adressing the court, expressed a hope that their lordships would hear him, for that he had been perfectly prepared from the first to go on. Lord Denman remarked that it was too late now; the court had been adjourned. Mr. Kelly pressed to be heard. Lord Denman said that the court could not hear the argument now. Their lordships owed it to their own dignity and the interests of the suitors not to be thus trifled with, nor to allow business to be postponed from time to time for the convience of learned gentlemen. It was time for the court to adopt a course which would let the suitors know what the practice of that court would in future be. The Judges then left the court.

Priented at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Durabjee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

Courier Office 4 P. M.

We have received *via* Calcutta intelligence from China to the 28th December, on which day the transport ship *Framjee Cowasjee* left Macao. We subjoin the followiug extracts from the *Canton Press* of the 18th and 25th December. Their contents are not very important, but we have determined on publishing them as a supplement to this day's *Courier*, as no additional expense for postage will thereby be incurred by our mofussil subscribers. Her Majesty's Ships *Cornwallis* and *Camelion* arrived at Macao on the 22d December, as also the *Sir Herbert Compton* from Bombay. The latest news from Chusan is to the 9th and from Amoy to the 15th December. All was perfectly quiet at these places. The Chinese are still improving their defences between Whampoa and Canton.

Up to the present hour there is no indication of the approach of the Steamer with the Overland Mail.

(*From the Canton Press, Dec.* 13.)

Many are apparently the causes of the sudden and almost total disappearance of chopped dollars, and taking them altogether we fear that the scarcity will continue and that in a very short time a total resolution will be produced in the circulating medium hitherto employed in the foreign trade. The whole amount of Spanish chopped dollars formerly required and in use for the trade at Canton, is by well informed persons supposed not to have exceeded 4.000.000 dollars; the wear tear on these by the practice of chopping, or stamping, must have very great, and occasioned shipments of them and after they had been reduced to small pieces by this practice, still more reduced their quantity, whole, the coinage of that dollar having ceased now just 25 years since, the imports for many years have been small, and latterly ceased altogether. The ill judged shipment by Capt. Elliot of about Sp. drs. 700,000 of the Canton ransom money to England has reduced the already scarce currency by perhaps one-fourth, while the altered circumstances of the trade have rendered an increased circulation necessary. Before Lin's appearance at Canton, the whole foreign trade was confined to Canton; in the settlement of accounts, transfers from one to the other made the scarcity of the currency less sensible; the sums which were every year sent into the tea districts found their way back to Canton from the Coast in payment for Opium and thus with occasional additions by importation, there was little difficulty experienced. But since the reopening of the trade, whilst, as already stated, the quantity has been so much diminished, and is from the stated causes daily diminishing, it is required to suffice for the trade of three places; Canton, Mocao, and Hongkong. Neither of these under she present circumstances of transition, afford the facilities Canton formerly did for the settlement of accounts; hence a greater number of Dollars is required. The great expenses of the British Government, at Hongkong and elsewhere hitherto chiefly paid in Spanish dollars, have also, diverted these into other than the accustomed channels, from whence they may but slowly, if at all, find their way back to the seats of trade.

Although the real and daily proceeding diminution of Spanish dollars and their being no longer imported, may be considered as by far the principal causes of their present scarcity, yet there are no doubt others contributing to its being so suddenly felt. The war now now carrying on against the three maritime provinces of Canton, Fokeen and Chekeang, and its consequent disorders, make this coin which has long had the preference for circulation over the large and unwieldly syces in ingots of 20 Taels weight, by far a more desirable investment, particularly for people of small means, for the purposes of hiding; and we suspect that many of the dollars are thus withdrawn from circulation; for although in the exchange of weight for weight, Sycee as being of purer standard has always in foreign commerce born a premium of from 4 to 6 per cent., it is now of exceedingly difficult sale at par or even at a discount, and the fact that no [illegible] are now any longer to be obtained from the [illegible]r Opium, but Sycee or Gold only, supports [illegible]position. We confess that there seems some [illegible]y to reconcile this opinion with the circumstance [illegible]d is now more freely brought forward in the [illegible]han formely; and yet it is so much easier to hide than even silver dollars. This case, however is the but it is again on the other hand in great demand here, and whilst during the four years of 1836 to 1839 inclusive, its prices ranged from 23 50 to Sp. Drs· 23 75 per Tael it is now bought up at 26 Sp. Drs.

It is also possible, though not perhaps very probable, that some of the large capitalists in Canton may have withdrawn large quantities of dollars on speculation; nor may we altogether lose sight of the circumstance of many of the smaller tradesmen, being in possession of small sums, the value of which they perceive to be daily augmenting, may fear to dispossess themselves of so necessary an article which they may not be able to replace at a future time. The time for the first settlement of accounts, and the Chinese New year are also near at hand and may have their influence.

Under these circumstances, it might be naturally expected that the Mexican coin, of equal value with the so-called Spanish dollar, would force itself into circulation; but all the attempts hitherto made have failed Formerly, at Canton, they were generally taken by the Chinese at about 3 per cent discount; it is now extremely difficult there to pass them off in payment of account at even seven per cent. and the dollars, without entering into circulation, find their way again into the hands of foreigners for reshipment to foreign parts. However, the necessity for a circulating medium, to replace that which is every day becoming more extinct, is pressing and however fond the Chinese may be of cherishing old perjudices, they are shrewd enough soon to find out that in real value the new dollars is equal to the old; and that point once generaily established, we suppose prejudice must at length yield to necessity and reason. Foreign merchants may, we think, by exercising some degree of firmness, force upon their Chinese customers, the Mexican dollars, and their use will soon familiarize them. In Chusan last year, the Bengal Rupee, although quite a new coin to them soon found currency at its intrinsic value, and none so eager as the Chinese to possess themselves of them.

H. M. S. Clio arrived on Monday last from Singapore, at it was said in a sinking state from having struck on a rock (not laid down in any chart) near the island of Potol at the entrance to the river. We are glad, however, to learn that the leak was not so servious as at first represented, and that on Wednesday last the Clio was enabled to set sail for Hongkong. At the time she struck she was going at the rate of 9 knots, and her escape is therefore almost miraculous; she having only damaged her forefoot. When the news of the disaster reached here, the Governor of Macao promptly sent the harbour master to conduct the Clio to the Typa, and captain Cecille commanding the French Frigate Erigone also kindly offered his assistance.

H. M. S. Nimrod, returned from the Broadway, where she was stationed during the last two or three weeks, on Tuesday last, and the following day she sail for Hongkong, the Clio in company. The Nimrod has not made any prizes of Chinese trading vessels, we hear because most of them had certificates from British merchants stating the goods on board to be British property. We do not regret the inactivity of the Nimrod, but we cannot understand why the orders understood to be given by the Admiral should be thus partially only carried into effect. For while all the vessels in the Broadway escaped seizure, a few others, in and near Hongkong, were taken, condemned, and sold for, we hear it said, about Sp. Drs. 6 or 7000. We can only repeat what we said on this subject last week, that these seizures whilst the port of Canton remains open to trade, cannot possibly annoy or distress the Chinese government, and can only serve to harrass the peaceable people, whom we have hitherto professed to protect, our quarrel being only with the Mandarins.

From the Canton Press, Dec. 25.

By H. M. Troopship *Jupiter*, which arrived at Hongkong on the 17th instant, letters from Chusan of the 9th and from Amoy of the 15th December have been received. Major General Sir Hugh Gough's head quarters were at Ningpo, and no move upon Hang-chow-foo had been made, nor seems it for the present to be contemplated, but it was said that it was not unlikely Nigpo would be evacuated by the British forces, who would fall back on Chinhae, and there remain in winter quarters. No communications whatever had been received from the Chinese authorities, and the bearer of a despatch that had been sent to Hang-chow foo, by Henry Pottinger, containing, it is said, Lord Palmerston's letter to the chinese Government, has been taken and imprisoned by the Chinese. The ransom money demanded for the city of Ningpo was not forthcoming, nor was there any probability of its being obtained. The copper seized at Chin-hae; and Ning-po, about 170 tons weight, and a large number of heavy brass and copper guns were being shipped at Chinhae into transports for Calcutta, and two cargoes of sugar, we know not where seized, laden on transports were to be sent to Hong-kong, there to be sold. Provisions at Ningpo, Chinhae, and Chusan were cheap and plentiful. At the latter place the inhabitants shew less reluctance then last year to live under British sway, and the town of Chin-hae is full of inhabitants, who keep the place well supplied with everything necessary. It appears that the island begins to redeem its charcter as to climate, the troops there being inperfect health.

Letters we have seen from Ningpo, dated the 3d of this month, state that Keshen had been sent to Hang-

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chow-foo without title or emolument, to enter into negotiations with Sir Henry. Upon his future success, it will we suppose depend whether the sentence of banishment pronounced against him is to be carried into effect or not. (Accounts from Canton state that the Peking Government have sent after him to interrupt his progress to Hank chow, and that after all, he is to be sent forthwith to Ele). The Ningpoletters state that his foster brother Yih-king, the present Generalissimo and Imperial Commissioner at Hang-chow-foo. stands security for him. Yih king is cousin german of Yih-shan, the rebel quelling tartar of Canton celebrity, and is now on his way to Chekeang Province, accompanied, it said by Muhchang, prime minister, who was last year degraded three steps for having taken the part of Keshen, by several other Commissioners, generals, mandarines, and 25,000 soldiers; but that the latter be in such large numbers is doubted by our correspondent.

At Amoy everything was proceeding quietly and satisfactorily; the inhabitants continued orderly, giving the British ships, and the garrison at Kolong-soo no trouble. We have not seen a description of the horse races lately held at Ko-long-soo, but we are told that during five days they afforded a great deal of a musement.

These few items are all the news that we have been able to gather, in fact seeing that everything remained in statu quo, that no new enterprizes, had been undertaken, and that neither success nor disasters have to be related, our readers need not wonder at this barrenness.

The grestest activity prevails among the Chinese in and near Canton in erecting new fortifications, and it has been observed by those well able to judge of such matters that the works now constructed display as far greaterdegree of engineering skillthan the Chinese have heretofore evinced, At Shaming immense fortifications have been thrown up, and although now nearly completed, their existence was unknown in Canton; with such care had they been masked. The whole of the Macao passage is one succession of fortifications and the earthen breastworks, and any hostile fleet would, if the Chinese have made as much progress in gunnery as they have in engineering, be exposed to a severe fire on appoaching city of Canton. A lille below Shaming a great number of sharp stakes or palisadoes have been driven obliquely into the bed of the river, so as to threaten destruction to any boats attempting a landing at high water, at which time they would run through their bottoms and would during low water, when not concealed by mud or water, also prove a formidable obstacle. The river between Canton and Whampoa is now so thoroughly obstructed, that the sinking of a single stone laden junk would make the passage of even small pulling boats impossible. Opposite to Napier's fort, one Salt Junk river very large and well contrived fortification have been thrown up, which will completely command the whole of that reach.

We think these preparations on so great a scale, and carried on with unceasing activity indicate, an intention on the part of Chinese at no distant period to resume hostilities, and we would recommend the greatest caution to those dwelling in Canton, that they may not become victims to Chinese treachery, which the merchants at Canton on the 21st of May last so narrowly escaped. We hope that the attitude now assumed by the Chinese at Canton will rouse the attention of the authorities at Hongkong. That these fortifications are in direct violation of the truce concluded with Capt. Elliot there can be doubt.

We learn that H. M. troopship Jupiter is to take about 800 men of the troops stationed at Hongkong, and of those lately arrived there from England, consisting of recruits for H. M. 18th, 26th, 49th and 55th, to Chusan and Chinese. She is to sail with in the next fortnight.

It was the Starling and Royalist who were fired at from a fert to the northward of Tongkoo; and the fort was forthwith demolished under the orders of Commander Kellett of Starling.

The building of warehouses at Hongkong is persevered in and several of them are in a state of great forwardness as well as some of the dwelling houses. The number of Chinese inhabitants is still increasing, and a considerable trade begins to be carried on there. Already, we hear, have some junks from Fokeen arrived there with cargoes of Teas, to exchange for British manufactures and opium, and their visits will no doubt soon become more frequent, the transport by sea of their teas being so much more cheap, than that hitherto forced by land, canals and rivers. They avoid beside the not in considerable transit duties, and the heavy consoo charges at Canton. We do not know whether as yet any measures as taken for the recording in a public office all imports and exports of Hongkong; we hope this may be done soon, if not already in operation; for although no duties are to be levied at Hongkong the statistical information therefrom derived would be of the greatest value. At Singapore, equally a freeport, all exports and imports are regularly registered, and indeed, without it the value of the trade could never be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

A large junk of between 4 to 500 tons was captured, we are told the day before yesterday by H. M. S. *Nimrod*, on far from Lantao.

Dec.	ARRIVED.	From
18	(B.) Australasian Packet, Hill,	Sydney and Maul.
20	(Sp.) Maya, ———,	Manilla.
21	(B.) Euphrates, Wilson,	Calcutta and Sing.
24	„ Canopus, Witherington,	do. do.
—	„ Algerine, ———,	Singapore.
22	H. M. S. Cornwallis, 74, capt. Richards,	Sing.
22	H. M. S. Chamaleon, capt. Hunter,	Singapore.
22	(B.) Isabella, Hardie,	Bombay.
23	„ Chelydra. Wittingham,	New Zealand.
23	„ Indus, Clark,	Calcutta and Singapore.
22	„ Sir H. Compton, ———,	Bombay and Singapore.

PASSENGERS PER

—Euphrates, mr. J. F. Edgar, and Revd. messrs. Abeel and McBridges.

Canepus, mr. Calder.

Indus, Revd. messrs. V. Blanchin, P. de la Bruniere, and A. Guerin.

Sir Herbert Compton, mr. Jas. White.

Dec.	SAILED.	
22	(B.) General Kyd, Jones,	London.

PASSENGER PER

—General Kyd, mr. and mrs. G. de Yruretagoyena and family and Lieut. Crawford, R. N.

SINGAPORE.

We have received the following letter, dated Singapore, 5th January:

"The Passenger from our Port arrived here yesterday bringing about 255 chests Opium for this. We hear of a sale of a few chests Patna this morning at 390 Dollars. Since the departure of the Sylph, our Opium market remained quite at a stand until this morning—should the Wm, Brightman bring a further supply for this prices will no doubt go down lower. Letters from China up to the 27th ultimo, quote Patna at 455 to 460; ~~Rs~~ 435 to 445.. Malwa dull, at Dollars 360.. Exchange on England 4-10 to 4-11; on Bengal 223 to 224, Our market offers very little to notice. Sumatra Pepper was sold lately at 5⅜ to 5½.. Singapore ditto $4\frac{180}{00}$.. Tin 16¾ and 16½. The Passenger goes back in a few days.. she will take a good lot of Pepper and about 700 peculs Tin we hear. Three Junks have already arrived from China—one of them bringing about 1000 boxes of Tea.. most of which have been sold at 8½ Dollars per 20 catty box.';—Calcutta Courier, Feb. 1.

BURMAH.

A Moulmein Chronicle of the 5th ultimo reached us yesterday, but it contains no important news. It was brought by the Julia, and, as we announced yesterday evening, all was quit at Rangoon when she left. The Medusa steamer had arrived from the Straits, having unfortunately received the orders sent after her and the Ariadne by the Forbes. The Diana, it is believed, will proceed to Singapore in her stead. The naval armament at Moulmein is really imposing, comprising the Calliope, sloop-of-War; the Childers and Britomart, gun-brigs; the Proserpine and Madusa, war-steamers, and the George Swinton, Eagle and Orissa, armed schooners, to say nothing of the gun-boats.

The Allerton, Juliana, Agnes and Pantaloon, may be expected here in a few days.—Ibid.

THE DIANA.—The H. C. Steamer *Diana* left town this morning for Tavoy and Mergui, with Mr. Commissioner Blundell on board. She will proceed from Mergui to the Straits, as since the arrival of the *Medusa* her services, it is thought, will not be immediately required. The H. C. Steamer *Proserpine*, we hear, is to proceed to Mergui in about ten days, for the purpose of bringing back the Commissioner.—Maulmain Chronicle, January 5.

SIAM.—A party of Siamese have arrived from Bankok, charged with communicating, as quick as possible, some intelligence relative to the movements and designs of the King of Ava, of whose arrival at Rangoon with a large army the Siamese Court had just heard via Singapore. Their alarm appears to have been greatly excited by a report that the Burmese intended to invade Siam, and that, not content with allowing their army a free passage through our territories, we were supplying them with arms, ammunition, and provisions. This party do not appear to have used any extraordinary diligence in their journey having quitted Bankok so far back as the middle of November; probably they may have thought it prudent to feel their way and to ascertain how far their safety might be compromised by too near an approach to us, supposing us to be in league with the Burmese for the conquest of Siam. We suspect the Siamese would be little capable of resistance against the present strength of Ava, were we not interposed between them, for such armies as she can boast of, seem to be fully employed in resisting the Cochin Chinese. We may laugh at Tharawaddie's power, his numerous guns and well armed thousands but most assuredly Siam would not do so, could he get at her: for what with the experience gained in a war with us, and the efforts that have been made of late to place their forces on a more respectable footing, the Burmese are now infinitely superior to the Siamese, and would doubtless crush them at a blow.—Ibid.

Priented at the Courier. Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.